d, and all small

SMITH,

Clarkston, Mich.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1890 --- WITH HOUSEHOLD SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE. \$1 PER YEAR

VOLUMB XXI.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 89

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TEXAS FEVER.

Texas fever has broken out in the herd

of Herefords belonging to Sotham & Stickney, of Pontiac, Mich. This herd was exhibited at the Detroit Exposition; but showed no signs of having contracted the disease until last Saturday. The valuable bull at the head of the herd was the first victim, having succumbed to the disease last Tuesday. We believe, as we said in refwas so nearly wiped out at the Exposition grounds, that the disease was contracted ugh transporting them in cars in which Texas cattle had been carried. It is a well known fact among the butchers and milk men of this city that the past two years this disease has prevailed in Detroit to an alarming extent. The milk men have thought it to their interest to suppress the facts in reference to its prevalence among their cows, and so have borne their losses and made no sign. The losses among the dairy cattle in the different herds have varied from one to fourteen head, in most cases falling upon those who can illy afford to bear it. The reason for concealing the fact that they have Texas fever in their herds is through fear of the health officer, as they are well aware that should it come to his knowledge he would at once stop the sale of milk from the whole herd. Thus it will be seen from a financial point of view, it is to their interest to keep quiet in the matter. At no time has there been so many Texas cattle bandled in Detroit as during the past two years, and they have been driven indiscriminately over the streets of the city, and in some cases even pastured on the commons. That Texas fever prevails here is no source of surprise to those acquainted with the handling of the cattle at this point, the only wonder being that losses have not been more extensive. Taxas cattle have been bliled through from Chicago and St. Louis to Buffalo by way of Detroit, with permission to feed and water here. These cattle have been largely sold here and the cars filled with Michigan cattle, principally stockers, and the trip to Buffalo continued. One result of this has been that many of the eastern feeders have lost a large number of Michigan stockers that they had purchased in Buffalo. This has hurt the stocker trade at Buffalo, at this season of

Since the above was written, Mr. Thomas Sotham, of Sotham & Stickney, makes the following statements in a daily paper of this

the year, and in this way is proving a heavy

expense to our State.

The facts are, that through neglect, the Michigan Central stock yards at Toledo (Wagon Works), where Texas cattle had allowed to be unloaded last June, were not put in quarantine, and the assistant State Veterinarian of Onio (stationed at Toledo) acknowledges his neglect, and we being in total ignorance of the state of the aforesaid yards were, by criminal negligence, allowed to unload 11 head of valuable cattle through an infected shute and yard.

We exhibited 24 cattle at Detroit, and at the close of the Exposition shipped 13 to the State Fair at Lansing and thence to the Ohio State Fair at Columbus. These cattle, although in the same building as the Farmer & White Ayrshires at Detroit, could not in the nature of the disease have contracted Texas fever from them, and not being ex-Posed to Texas cattle, are to-day in perfect health. The remaining 11 were shipped from the Datroit Exposition to Toledo, where by gress neglect on the part of the proper authorities they were allowed to be unloaded

in the infected yards."
Prof. Jennings, of Detroit, was called to treat the sick cattle, and he succeeded in saving eight out of the herd of 11—a record Mr. Sotham believes to be unexcelled.

dled, while Dr. Jennings has saved those of the Sotham & Stickney herd which were not

believe Dr. Jennings is the only veterinarian who has ever treated this disease successful

FOR THE ANTIPODES.

E. N Bissell & Son, of Vermont, Preparing Another Shipment.

There was started from Ann Arbor on Monday last, a car-load of Merino sheep which are intended for Australia. The car goes through to Vermont, where the party will be prepared for its long journey.

The shipment from Ann Arbor consisted of about 45 head, 33 of which were purchased in this State, and the balance in Ohio. The Ohio purchases were from the flocks of Messrs. Bell, Lake, Cook & Moore, Campbell and Thomas. Mr. Campbell went east in charge of the car.

The purchases in this State comprised 12 rams from the flock of A. A. Wood, of Hickory Grove S'ock Farm, Saline. Three of the older rams were sired by Trojan (J. T. & V. R. 525), three by Ajax (A. A. Wood 149), and two by other rams. The yearlings were a fine lot, and as they were shown in public this spring at the Saline shearing we give their records: No. 378, fleece, 19% lbs.; No. 386, 181/4 lbs.; No. 397, 211/4 lbs. Four of the rams were heavy shearers, and three of these were sired by Ajax and one by Trojan. Trojan (known as the Rich ram), was sired by Burr (J. L. Buttolph 226), he by Broker (1454); dam, a straight R ch ewe sired by Banker (471). Burr, as a three-year-old, sheared in public, 364 days' growth, a fleece of 88 lbs. 13 oz , his previous fleeces being also shorn in public. Trojan has been sheared each year in public, and last year at Saline sheared a fleece of 36 lbs.

From the flock of Fred. C. Wood 13 head were taken, 12 rams and a ewe. Of these a four-year-old was by 'Ajax, two two-yearolds by Buckeye, three yearlings by Trojan, a yearling by J. S. Wood 75, he by Ajax, balance by Buckeye except one by Ajax. This was a grand party of rams, and comprised the rams shown by Mr. Wood at the Detroit International and State Fair, and upon which he secured a large number of awards.

The Van Gleson Brothers, of Clinton, Lenawee Co., furnished four yearling rams erence to the Ayrshire herd from Ohio that sired by V. G. Brothers 89, he by T. Stickney & Sons 592, a son of Banker (471). Also a two-year-old by O. C. Martin 126.

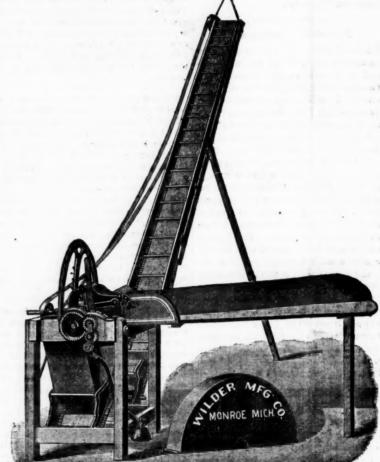
> From the flock of G. L. Hoyt was pur chased a ram lamb at a good round price; and from that of N. A. Wood his premium yearling ewe, sired by Ajax, dam by M. S Shelden 48. She is a full sister to the ram sold a year ago to Mr. Bissell, making two prize lambs Normie has got from that ewe. Mr. Bissell also made a big offer for a yearling ram of Normie's breeding, sired by Trojan, but the offer was refused. His owner thought that ram good enough to stay right in Michigan.

> The sheep purchased in Ohio included the prize winners in the lot shown by Mr. Bell at the Detroit International and State Fair; and those from Lake, Campbell and Thomas included prize winners at various Ohio Fairs. Upon the whole this is one of the best lots of sheep ever shipped out of the State. At Vermont 35 head will be added, 20 from Mr. Bissell's own flock, and 15 selected from other flocks in that State. Of the 35 head 32 will be rams.

> In conversation with Mr. Bissell he spoke encouragingly of the future of the trade with Australia, but said it had severe drawbacks in official regulations and the long sea voyage. There was one thing he felt certain of from his experience—that it was a bad country to ship poor sheep to. He had never met with shrewder, keener men, or batter judges of sheep. When they could get what they wanted they were liberal buyers, but you could not sell them poor sheep. There was yet a good deal of prejudice among flock-masters there against the American Merino, but the wonderful success attained by the McFarlane Brothers and S. McCaughey with the use of American bred rams, was educating the people there in regard to

> their great value. Mr. Morrison and Mr. Clark, both of Vernont, are also purchasing for shipment, but have, not visited Michigan. They will probably secure their sheep in Vermont and New York. After Mr. Bissell had got his New York. After Mr. Bissell had got his party together and looked them over, he said others might buy what and where they pleased, he felt confident his lot would stand up with the best. He expects to get to Australia some time in the winter, but would not sell before July or August, the usual time for purchasing rams.

> A DISPATOR from London, dated Septem ber 23d, speaks of the dressed meats trade with Australia as follows: Immense consignments of Australian meats are now being received in this city and are being sold at prices which threaten to drive the American product from the market. The Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., as as a result of the profitable nature of this business, have had refrigerator chambers constructed in all their Australian trading teamers for the conveyance of frezen meats. The steamers Star of England and the Ringtaka, both from New Zealand, came in a few days age with no less than 80,000 carcasses of mutton and 7,000 quarters of beef, both cargoes being in the very pink of condition-The Oceana also came in from Melbourne and Sidney with 8,000 quarters of frozen beef, while during the same week 80,000 head of cattle were landed by American and



A New Feed Cutter.

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY FAIR.

Shiawassee this year held the best county fair in years—the finest both in the variety partments, and the most successful fluancially. On Thursday the extensive grounds of the Society, which include some of the best farmers in the county, were feeling very pleasant toward every body.

The halls were filled, and in the case of agricultural hall the display of grains, vegetables, barley, oats and clover seed were largely shown, and the samples very good.

In live stock it was the best show we have seen since the State Fair. Here are some of the exhibitors in the various classes: Shortborn cattle, Messrs. Brandon, Hibbard and Underwood. Herefords, T. T. De Witt, Middlebury, and John F. Turnbell, Owosso. Jerseys, Quincy McBride, Burton, and E. O. Dewey, Owosso. Holsteins, B. B. Hardy, Bennington, a beautiful herd, even and of fine quality. Galloways, F. M. Shepard, O wosso. There was also a number of cattle shown in the miscellaneous classes.

In sheep, Shropshires made a big show. C. F. Bingham, of Vernon, had some of his recent importation, with a few home bred ones. W. D. Underwood, Owosso; G. A. Horton, Owosso; D. W. Brands, Kerby; C. B. Grove, Shepardsville; H. Pierson, Bennington; E. W. Pearsall, Vernon, were the other exhibitors, and together made an excellent showing for the breed. In Merinos, the Barnes Brothers, Byron; J. W. Hibbard, Bennington; A. Parmenter, Vernon, and W. Leffingwell, Owosso, gave the awarding committee ample opportunity to exercise their judgment.

The bog department was excellent. The Poland-Chinas were present in large numbers, and the exhibit was a fine one. The Barnes Brothers had a big show, and Messrs. E. Mead and A. Parmenter were close up. In Barkshires J. W. Hibbard and W. D. Brands showed a nice lot, and the breed was represented by animals capable of holding their own among the best. Chester Whites were shown by A. H. Warren, of Ovid, who had a fine lot in good condition, and J. W. Dewey, Owosso. Warren had ten firsts and three seconds filed away when we left. Quincy McBride had his favorite Jersey Reds, and of course took everything. And by the way what a fine lot of this breed he has shown this year! They have been fined down till they are as smooth and handsome as any one could wish for. The big ear, coarse head, and coarse bone are things of the past, and those Jersey Reds showed

high breeding and fine quality. When the horse department was reached we found all the popular breeds represented. Here were Percherons, Clydes and Cleveland Bays, with numbers of their colts from common mares, and all good enough to challenge the admiration of visitors. The American trotter was there in endless numbers, with the old veteran, Louis Napoleon, to head them. The large crowd which always surrounded the track and filled the grand stand showed the strong interest taken by the visitors in the races, in which a large number of horses bred in the county took part.

Upon the whole the fair was worthy of Shiawassee County and the energetic town in which it was held. Our thanks are due to the off slals for many courtesies. By the way, this fair is largely run by young men, the active men being J. W. Hibbard, Ed. O. Dewey, Quincy McBride, L. W. Barnes, A. Parmenter, and Mr. Morris, and they managed it so as to suit both exhibitors and

FEED CUTTING.

We print herewith a cut of the Wilde Mf'g Co's new cutter for ensilage and feed, and extent of the exhibits in the various de- hay, straw and corn-stalks. Especially do we think that the present season is the time to economize in feeding. If 25 to 30 per were jammed with visitors, and the officers per cent can be saved to each farmer by grinding and cutting his feed it becomes necessary to look into the matter and get hold of the best machines for doing the work. The implement and machinery men were If 13 cents per day will keep a horse at work out in force, and made an excellent display. on the street car lines of our cities by systematic feeding-according to their itemized report—it would pay each of our patrons and fruits was very good. No one, looking to send to the Wilder Mt'g Co., of Monroe, at the samples of potatoes, would think the Mich., not only for their best power cutter crop was short or of poor quality. Wheat, but also for their book on feeding, which contains the statistics of some of the larges feeders in the United States, showing how this feeding is done and the money saved. When this new cutter was made, the construction was so new, strange and simple that the Iron Age and the patent office paper investigated it and gave free advertisement of same, stating that it was the best patent vet produced for the work of cutting heavy feed at the minimum of power and through this advertising, the company have introduced their cutter into Eugland. France, Germany, and some of the islands. The company have greatly increased their facilities so they can turn out these cutters at the lowest cost; and are selling them direct to the farmers of our State. The Wilder Mt'g Co., of Monroe, Mich., are not only willing to quote lewest prices direct to

> INTERESTING TO CLOVER SEED GROWERS.

them for their information.

the farmers, but also to inclose their statis-

tics on feeding, which are worth much to those who follow them. Be sure and write

Serious Outbreak of the Clover Seed Caterpiller, Grapolitha interstinctana, in

BY F. M. WEBSTER.

About the middle of July last my atten tion was called to the ravages of some unknown insect pest in the clover fields of Kalamazoo and St. Joseph Counties. Michigan, by Dr. T. D. Hinebauch, Veterinarian of the Indiana Experiment Station; and also about this time to what appeared to be a similar but less serious depredation by the same insect in Ohio.

A box of infested clover heads received about the 20th from Miss Cora Hinebauch, of Vicksburg, Michigan, revealed the depredator and its method of attack. In the case of the outbreak in Michigan, and as I have since observed at Lafayette, Indiana, the larvæ burrow directly into the head, and work between the seed and the recentacle. causing the head to cease to grow and turn brown. In Indiana, heads were usually inhabited by one or two larvæ; but in Michigan fields as many as eight were not un frequently observed, while four were of common occurrence. The trouble was first observed in Kalamazoo County, about the hrst of June, the earliest heads being attacked even before in full bloom, some fields being damaged 95 per cent, while others appeared to sustain little injury, the Mammoth variety being uninjured. A second box, received from Miss Hinebauch on September 3rd., was badly infested. This box was at once remailed to the Department of Agriculture and the adults were reared and the species determined for me by Dr. Riley. Adults were also reared by me at Lafayette. In a single instance, here at Lafayette, 1

although from 15 to 20 per cent of the clover heads seemed to be infested; but one larva usually being found in a single head, but occasionally there were two. These larvæ, according to Prof. Comstock, left the heads from the 10th to the 17th of July. The majority spun white cocoons on the flowers, to which were attached bits of grass and particles of the flower heads. The insect remained in the pupa state from 20 to 30 days, and the moths began to issue after the 12th of August. Early in May, 1879, specimens of the same moth were swept from the clover in the Department grounds at Washington, and on June 7th the first larvæ were found. The results of these investigations were published in the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1880, page 254. Since this, so far as I know, the insect has not figured in the literature of Economic Entomology. The fields in Michigan indicate that it is capable of becoming a serious clover pest, here in the west, and that its work is likely to be confused, by the unentomological, with that of the clover seed midge. For the benefit of those who have not

damage at that time was not very serious,

ccess to Prof. Comstock's paper, I give a echnical description of the insect in its various stages, that of the adult being by Mr. Grote and of the other by Prof. Comstock.

Larva: Length 8mm, subcylindrical, tapering slightly at each end; legs and prolegs normal. Color, dirty white, often with a greenish tinge; head, dark brown, trophi, black; prothoracic shield yellowish with a brown hind border interrupted in the middle. Body with many delicate whitish hairs. The dorsal piliferous tubercles of each segment arranged in two pairs, of which those of the anterior pair are closer together than the posterior pair.

Pupa: Length 5mm, moderately slender. Wing sheaths extend to sixth abdominal segment; antennae and posterior tarsal sheaths being a trifle longer. Dorsum of each visible abdominal segment except the last with two traverse rows of backward directed teeth, those of the anterior row of the Dutch-Friesian and Holstein Regisbeing strongest. Anal segment blunt at tip, with six stout blackish excurved hooks ers. Since the union of the two the breedat its posterior border, two dorsal and four ers have worked together harmoniously. No lateral, none ventral; also a number of very man, not even the breeders themselves, can delicate hooked filaments. General color tell whether one of these delaine sheep is a

Adult: A tiny blackish silky species, esembling the European compositella, but with only two white lines on the internal margin of the primaries. E ght white costal marks disposed in pairs, crowded toward the black apices, and becoming straighter and shorter; the first pair more oblique and divaricate. A silvery subterminal streak runs from opposite the cell over the median nervules tapering to the internal angle. This streak cannot be seen in some lights -J. H. C.) Secondaries, fuscous with pale fringes. Beneath irridescent, greenish in ertain lights, with minute costal dots over the outer half of the wings. Body scales beneath whitish.

Habitit: New York, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Michigan, Indiana. As to remedies, Prof. Comstock recom-

mends the cutting of the hay crop early in June, and thinks that this will, in all probability, destroy the majority of the imnature larvæ of the first brood. EXPERIMENT STATION, LAPAYETTE, Ind. | September 22, 1890.

REPLY TO MR. PAXTON.

Union City, Mich., Sept. 25, 1896 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Some time ago there was a letter in the FARMER, written by Mr. Paxton, of Mc Connell's Mills, Pa., regarding the Black Tops and other breeds of sheep. Now, if I remember right, the letter ran something like this: "I am a little boy, thirty-five years old. Never had but one father or one mother. Went through blue blazes from 61 to '65; owned and bred the Black Top Merino sheep two years; sold them from wenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars per head; at the end of two years the woo slipped off my sheep. Never defrauded a man in all my life; don't believe in fraud. Was a breeder of great note," &c. &: After a few weeks a Buckeye-Wolverine-Yankee over la southern Michigan called Mr. P's attention to a couple of mistakes he had made in his letter. Well, sbout Sept, 2d. Mr. P. got up very early in the morning, got his war implements together, jumped a straddle the war-path, and smote that man Harsh, hip and thigh, clear into the back lot; and then kints that the editor ought not to have allowed H. to say anything against the greatest and most prosperous register in the known world. Whew! Then Mr. P. proceeds to give a little advice with regard world. This laborious and tedious task was undertaken by Carter & Sons, of English and anything the largest sand-growers. was undertaken by Carter & Sons, of Ergland, undoubtedly the largest seed-growers
in the world. Seven years were required to
accomplish this object and to get seed
to use such language. H. lived in Ohio
twenty-four years, and was always happy; twenty-four years, and was always happy; expects to go there again about the 15th of October, and up to Washington Co., Pa., to buy a car-load of sheep. He will be at Gay. buy a car-load of sheep. He will be at Gaylorstown, Washington, Canonsburgh, and

July, 1874, by Prof. J. H. Comstock. The by the side of the statement that Mr. P. made with regard to the Black Tops not carrying their wool over two years. Mark it No. 2. Then Mr. F. proceeds to tell the public something about H's honesty, &c., for which the people in Southern Michigan, no doubt, are very thankful. Then he gets in a bid for his ten dollar "stuff." We have none to sell.

Mr. Editor, allow me to say this in your valuable paper, and we will agree to stop this correspondence on our part for the present, and when we have a surplus of sheep to sell we will advertise in the FARMER and pay for it. We don't own the world. We don't expect to revolutionize the sheep industry of the State of Michigan, or any other State. We never made that statement; but we have said this, that a cross of the Improved Black Top Merino with the common American Merino, will give a stronger constitution, a larger carcass, a longer staple of wool, and more of it. And there we propose to let it rest, for we know we are right.

After thanking you very kindly for the kind and courteous manner you have treated us, we remain, Yours,

ters, and the trouble they entailed on breed-

Black Top. It all depends in which regis-

ter they are recorded. Make a national re-

gister which will include all the other regis-

sies over non-essential points, which only

Hybridization of Wheat.

plants. To hybridize or cross-breed these

different kinds is a very laborious and

difficult task, requiring great skill, a perfect

knowledge of the habits and sexual habits

of the plants, constant care, patience, and a

to pay for the time and labor spent. Only

a few persons in the United S ates have

ever succeeded in artificially hybridizing or

cross-breeding wheat, but in one or two

cases the result has been highly satisfactory.

fashloned Mediterranean wheats, and was

successfully accomplished by a gentleman

living in the State of New York. It com-

bines the best qualities of both its parents

and is a valuable acquisition to our list of

Owing to the deterioration of the wheat

crop in some parts of the British E upire,

the Royal Horticultural Society of England offered a large sum for the hybridization of

hardy and productive varieties.

L. L. HARSH. [As each side has been heard on the points at issue, and future correspondence would necessarily be a reiteration of arguments already used, we shall now consider the controversy closed. We do this for another reason: After looking over the several varieties of delaine sheep which have adopted different names and issued registers, we cannot see any good reason why such distinctions should be made. They are all of the

MR. G. L. HOYT, in this issue, offers for sale bunch of young registered Merino ewes. delaine type, come from the same source, They are good heavy shearers, containing a and will be good or otherwise according to good deal of the blood of M. S. Sheldon (48), and his son Diamond. They are offered for the skill and judgment of the men who sale only because his flock has got too large breed them. Why not "get together," put for his farm. Need we say that the present all delaine Merinos into one register, and is a good time to start a flock? We think every form an association of the breeders of all one realizes that fact, and also that a flock of these varieties of the Merino? Would it not sheep on the farm is the best investment the be good business sense, be a large saving of young farmer can make who wishes to bring expense of publishing, and put an end to up his farm to a paying point. such controversies, which seem to get more bitter as they get older? It puts us in mind Do you want the wool on your sheep to be

thick or thin? If you would make the wool thicker you must use wrinkly bucks. The wool on smooth sheep is never so thick as on wrinkly ones of the same grade. From the average ewes of Bosque County there is no danger of raising lambs with too many wrinkles it matters not how wrinkly bucks are. rather light brown, darker on wing covers Dickinson, a Black Top, or an Improved Wait until your wool is thicker before using writien in self interest for I have 120 smooth bucks for sale and they are as good as any ters of delaine sheep, and stop all controverman's smooth bucks, but I write in the interest of the wool growing in Bosoue County. Think

> WHILE in Michigan last week, Mr. E. N. Bissell, of Vermont, purchased a half interest (he wanted badly to make it a whole one) in a young ram. This ram, which will be known hereafter as Perfection (A. A. Wood 335) was bred by A. A. Wood, and sold a year sgo to Mr. Rich, a son of Pallo Rich, the well known is meant mingling the life or blood of one breeder of Merinos. He was re-purchased by variety with that of another, or, in other Mr. Wood about ten days ago, and will enjoy words, inoculating or grafting. Many the distinct on of being the first Michigan bred ram ever placed at the head of kinds of grain and vegetables will readily mix when sown or planted near each other; Vermont flock. Perfection's sire was Ajax (A. A. Wood 149), he by Rip Van Winkle but this is not the case with wheat. Any (H.S. B. 45), dam a straight Rich ewe by J. T. & one may mix a dozen or more kinds of V. R. 301. He is now two years old, and will wheat together and sow them promiscuously be used some in Mr. Wood's flock this season on a piece of ground. At harvest-time each before being shipped to Vermont. Mr. Bissel grain will be found to have produced a head says he has been through the best flocks of of its own kind, and not once in ten million four States, and this is the finest ram he times will they hybridize or mix. But this knows of or ever saw. In form he is perfecdoes sometimes happen, and in this way tion, showing very straight lines, with a deep chest and greater breadth between the foresome of our most popular and productive kinds originated, such as the Fultz, Cawlegs than we ever saw in a Merino. His legs are very straight, and he carries a fine staple son, Fulcaster, Valley, Martin, Amber, etc. of wool clear to h's hoofs. He has an excell-It may not be generally known that there ent head and neck, good horns, very strong are sexual varieties of wheat (male and loin and a square hindquarter. We doubt if female) same as in animals and other

> The Hybrid Mediterranean is the offspring THE following on "how to judge wool on of a cross between the Diehl and oldlive sheep" is from Town and Country Journol of Australia: "The finest and softest wool is always on the shoulders of the sheep. An expert in judging sheep always looks at the wool on the shoulders first. A writer of experience in rearing fine-wooled sheep and in handling wool communicates the following suggestions for selecting a good wooled sheep. Always assuming that the wool to be inspected is really fine, we first examine the boulders as a part where the finest wool is to be found. This we take as a standard, and compare it with the wool from the ribs, the thigh, the rump, and shoulder parts, and the nearer the wool from the various portions of the anima' approaches the standard the better. First we scrutinize the fineness and if the result is satisfactory we pronounce the fleese in respect to flueness very "even." Next we scrutinize the length of the staple, and if we find that the wool on the ribs, thigh, and back, approximates reasonably in length to that of our standard, we again declare the fleece, as regards length of staple, "true and even." We next satisfy ourselves as to the density of the fleece, and we do this by closing the hand upon a portion of the rump and loin wool, these points being usually the trinnest and most faulty. If this againg was satisfaction, we designate all the wool's ven to density.

Flock Notes.

MR. W. E. Ansterberg, of Homer, reports the sale of two Merino rams the past week.

W. J. GARLOCK, of Howell, was expert judge on Shropshire sheep at the Toronto Industrial Exposition.

THE last winter's death loss of sheep in Wyoming was not much less than 33% per cent of all flocks. Unita and Sweetwater counties suffered the worst. The sheep owners have not been in the habit of providing hay or grain for their flocks. It is presumed in the future they will do so.

DR. B. F. MILLER while at the State Fair last week bought a fine two-year old ram of Stone & Harris, Stonington, Ill. The animal is of the Oxforddown breed and is one of the flock which took first premium in that class at Detroit. Its sire was imported, and with a number of his get took first prize at the Buffalo International Exposition in 1889. The ram's weight is about 300 pounds, and he attracted much attention at the express office

on his arrival Saturday .- Flint Democrat.

MR GEORGE E. BRECK arrived at Paw Paw this week with upwards of 100 head of choice Shropshire sheep, which will immediately be put on sale at the Willow Stock Farm. He attended the great annual sales of such noted breeders of Shropshires as Messrs. J. Bowen Jones, J Beach, Evans, Minton, Graham and Thomas, and purchased nothing but choice animals. In passage he sold 40 head to a Colorado importer. Our readers may expect to hear from these sheep both at shows and from flocks in which they may te used.

of it.-Bosque Citizen. serve to unsettle the opinions of outsiders as to the value of these sheep. - ED. FARMER.] Within the last ten years considerable attention has been paid the hybridization or cross-breeding of wheat. By hybridization

his form could be changed with advantage. His fleece covers him from nose to heel, not excessively ofly, but promising a fleece of over 30 lbs. He is heavily folded, but his fleece is free from hair over the folds. He is a rangy sheep, yet close coupled from his long quarters, and will be a 175 to 180 lbs. ram long time to accomplish so as to get results

when matured. Mr. Rich's crop of lambs

from him were so good that they undoubtedly

induced his re-purchase by Mr. Wood at

double the price he sold him at the previous

On the seed farms of Samuel Wilson, have found what appears to be the same species of larve burrowing in the stem, below the head, after the manner of Gortyna nitela.

This insect was first discovered infesting the heads of red clover at Ithaca, N. Y., in

It is the general

trees in October, but

then, it must not be the

compels the work being

time. The reason wh

October is because the

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A HANDSOME PAIR OF COLTS.

While at Saline the past week we called on Mr. Jessup Wood to see a stallion colt he had bred from Coralloid 9831, owned at Milan, this State. The colt is as perfect as any one we ever looked over, and his limbs and feet could not be surpassed. He has a good dam as well as a good sire, she being by old Vermont Hero. She has proved a fine brood mare, and given Mr. Wood some excellent colts before. But this last one is far and away the handsomest of the lot. He and the sire of his dam also, Vermont Hero 141. The latter horse was sired by Sherman Black Hawk 142, a son of Vermont Black Hawk 5, dam by Liberty, a son of Bishop's Hambletonian. Coralloid 9831 is by Simmons, one of the best sons of George Wilkes, and he is one of the greatest sons of Hambletonian 10. Coralloid's dam is Coral, by Clark Chief 89; g. dam, Cassis, by Cassius M. Clay Jr., 22. This is going to be a great horse if he falls into proper hands. On the road we met another of Coralloid's colts, a filly, owned by Mr. George Wood, and out of a standard bred mare by Howland 1211, he by Kearsarge 192, a son of Volunteer 55. This filly is younger than stud. the stallion colt, but apparently as good. We could not find a fault in her, and her limbs looked perfect. If Coralloid keeps on getting such colts as those two, his services will be in demand, especially if they develop speed. These colts were at the Ypsilanti Fair, and will probably be at Ann Arbor the coming week. We have no reason to fear our opinion of their merits will not be acquiesced in by every horseman who looks them over with an unprejudiced eye,

LARGE HORSES FOR FARMERS.

An Ohio Farmer gives his ideas of the proper style of horses for farmers to breed under the conditions which colts are generally bred upon the farm. What he says may not meet the views of all our readers, but is entitled to consideration when the question of horse breeding upon the farm is considered. His point is that heavy horses can be produced at a minimum of cost in time and labor in feeding and breaking, and yet sell at a good round price. He says:

"At the present time there is quite a discussion going on in the agricultural press in regard to the most profitable horse for the farmer to breed. There are some men who argue that the farmer's horse should be bred from the large t and best of the thorough bred trotting stock of the present day; and claim that the large massive, slowgoing draft breeds are the ones from which the best returns can be obtained. For my own part I would prefer the latter.

'The first thing is to secure a horse that will do the farm work with most ease and satisfaction to the owner and with the leas liability of loss from disease and becoming crippled or blemished.

Another important point is to secure mares that are the most certain and reliable as breeders. Experience seems to prove that the high spirited fast horse is not a spe cess in the tedious operations on the farm. The very qualities that make him a success on the road or on the race track lead him to over-exertion when at heavy work.

"The farmer who keeps a few horses and sells a surplus one occasionally must neces- 2:291/2. sarily do a part of his work with colts at the age of three or four years, and a very spirited before he has arrived at maturity. While these very horses are noted for their toughness and power of endurance, yet that will prevent them from abusing themselves in the farm operations where slowness and steadiness are required instead of vim and

'As colts the young stock are more given to running, playing, jumping fences and all sorts of devilment. If a farmer has a good sound horse of this class to sell, he will fail to get a good price because the horse is too be sold for a draft horse, and of course his work on the farm has not develop ed any speed. While he may be a good driver, still a horse of that class will not bring a fancy price unless he can trot at

ning better than a three-minute gait. 'We conclude then that the farm work can not be done so well, there will be more trouble and vexation in bandling them, will be more loss from disease and accidents, they will be more uncertain in breeding and less profit in the surplus stock to be sold, with only the advantage of drivset all of the foregoing drawbacks. The farmer who spends much of his time on the road is not likely to farm well, and it is obvious that the greater part of the work of a farmer's horse is on the farm, and the driving is a secondary consideration."

The most desirable points in saddle horse are what are known as saddle gaits, the most useful, and therefore the most impor tant of which is the walk. This gait, although common- to all horses, is one a which there is as wide a range of excellence as the faster gaits, as trotting and runming. The average rate of speed at which horses walk in harness or under the saddle is probably no more than three miles an hour, while a really good walker can cover five, and in rare cases six miles under the saddle. Being the easiest gait on both horse and rider, such horses will make wonderful journeys without distress. What is known as the fox trot is also a very desirable gait, and is easily taught to most horses by urging them slightly beyond a walk, and when they strike the right gait hold them to it. It is a trifle faster than the walk, and s near approach to the single foot. Nearly all saddle horses will take a few steps at this galt when changing from a walk to a trot, but will not keep it unless trained to it. The speed differs from four to seven or eight miles per hour. Herses will learn to like the gait, and it is an easy one for the rider, and next to the walk the best long distance gait. Single footing is nearly the same as the fox trot, and is an exact intermediate between the walk and the trot, each foot appearing to move in a sort of "go as you please" manner; and considering that it is an exceptionally easy gait for the rider, and that an average single footer will cover nine to ten miles an hour, it is worthy of cultivation. The rack and pace are nearly alike, the only difference being that in the former the hind foot reaches the ground a trifle in adrance of the fore foot on the same side, while on the latter gait the feet on each side move exactly together; a purely lateral motion. Either the rack or pace is much more desirable than the trot under the saddle, and

saddle horse should be level headed, courageous and kind, and should be active, an easy mover at any gait, have a sensitive mouth, respond easily to the touch on the bridle rein, be sure footed, able and willing to trot, gallop or run as required, and above all, sound upon his legs and perfect in the wind .- Western Rural.

Horse Gossip.

THE American Horse Show Association of Chicago will hold its second annual exhibition n Nov. 1 to 8.

BILLY FREER, by Western Fearnaught 941 bred at Oxford, this State, is now owned by is not standard bred, although his sire is, Mr. Work, of New York city, and has a record of 2:21.

> S. J. ACKER, of Charlotte, Eaton Co., ha purchased a fine Cleveland Bay stallion from the Cleveland Bay Horse Co., of Paw Paw. He is three years old and cost \$1,500.

THE season is nearly over, and despite al the phenomenal trotters who have attempted to dispute her title, Maud S., 2:08%, is still queen of the track, and will remain so for

EL RIO REY, the river king, has been retired from the turf, and sent home to California, where be will take the place of his famou sire Norfolk, at the head of Mr. Winter's

THE Electioneers are breeding on. Ever Whins (2:27%), by Electioneer, out of a strict ly thoroughbred mare, has shown his ability to get a trotter in Navidad (2:22%), that acts ike a race-horse.

SENATOR STANFORD Is said to have at Pale Alto a colt for which \$15,000 was lately re fused. He is by Electioneer, dam Lulu Wilker by George Wilkes; grand-dam, Lulu, 2:15, by Alexander's Norman.

MR. JAMES MURPHY was in town yesterday with an extra fine pair of three-year-old Clyde coits. They are jet black, closely matched, and pull the scales to the tune of 3,060 pounds. They were sired by Lord Abbott.-Olivet Optic.

THE young registered stallion Colonel Hook wned by A. N. Harrington, of Okemos, which was advertised in the FARMER this spring. trotted a mile at the State Fair in 2:40. Mr. Harrington has since refused a handsome offer for him.

AT Chamberlain, South Dakota, recently, a number of Sioux Indians entered a horse called Flying Cloud in a race, and beat the pale faces out of a pot of money. It is evident poor Lo is getting "tutored." He will be in the grand circuit with a trotter next.

THE Cleveland Bay Horse Company's 1890 mportation of Cleveland Bays and French oach horses arrived at Paw Paw this week n fine condition, and is composed chiefly of first prize winners at the leading shows of their respective countries. This company is determined to import nothing but the best stock both as to pedigrees and individual

NUTWOOD can be credited with eleven new erformers in the list this season, giving him 42. Of these 35 are trotters and seven pacers. The additions this season are as follows: Enright (5), 2:23; Aegon (3), 2:26; Addie D. (3), 2:2534; Moscovite (4), 2:2834; Lockheart (4), 8:28; Sally Graham (5), 2:2934; Cyrus R., 2:29; Brilliantine (5), 2:291/4; Manager (2), pacer, 2:161/4; Nox (3), pacer, 2:351/4; Acmon (3),

THE Live Stock Indicator, of Kansas City, is esponsible for the following: from Sedalia visiting the home of Nutward last spring saw Mansger, who was then trotting in 2:50, and got a price of \$2,500 on him. The money was sent, but in the intervening time the colt had gone to pacing and the money was returned. Thus was this great pacer kept from becoming a Missouri horse, and his 2:16% at two years old, shows the judgment of the Missouri horseman who sent \$2,500 for an untried colt."

A TWO-YEAR-OLD colt called Major Moreland, sired by Louis Napoleon 207, dam by Indianapolis, took first premium in the roadster class at the Owosso fair last week. A yearling coit by Joe Gavin, dam by Louis how the presence of nitrate of soda weakens Napoleon, took first premium in the yearling class. Louis Napoleon was also on exhibition, He has dropped some back of the shoulders, which makes him look aged, but otherwise appears well and vigorous. His coat was sleek, his eyes bright, and his legs straight and elean. He is good for some years yet.

ing to the front in good shape with her trotting stock this season. W. H. Warner's stallion. Cash, was second in the three-year-old stallion race at Saginaw on Wednesday lasttime 2:281/4. Yesterday Leonard Kinney's stallion, Enright, got a record at Saginaw in the 2:33 trot of 2:33 and 2:2514, and won the econd and third heats in the race, when it was postponed on account of darkness. Both horses are acting well, and before the fall ircuits close will have still lower records.

The time made by Tom Cooper in the 2:25 pace has never been beaten but once on this track. If we remember rightly Cozette, owned by J. M. French, of Detroit, made one heat over the same in 2:23% about 25 years ago.— Coldwater Republican.

Cozette was foaled in 1863, 27 years ago, and went into Mr. French's hands early in the seventies. She got a record of 2:19 in 1876, at tochester, N. Y. If she got a record of 2:23% 25 years ago, when she was two years old, it was kept very quiet. The fact is she was over eight years old before the public knew anything about her as a fast trotter.



NOTES FROM ABROAD.

Our French Correspondent Reflects the Opinions of European Agriculturists on Various Interesting Topics.

The Hereford is the race of cattle coming largely into favor with the Argentines; it is more rustic in its habits; less exigent in the matter of alimentation; yields almost as much meat and its hide is more esteemed. Respecting the specimens of French Rambouillet sheep contributed, the Argentines found that they were inferior to their own Rambouillets. The Argentine sheep farmers are divided into two distinct classes; those that rear sheep, at once producing meat and fine fleece, and the other, that relegates wool to the second place, and raises sheep for the butcher, by importing Lincoln rams to strengthen native races. As ame the nace is at least as fast if not a faster liorations take place for the transport of fresh mait than the trot. In addition to possess- meat by congelation, so will the production

ing all of the above saddle gaits, the model of mutton rather than of wool dominate in prove excellent. When potatoes are cheap Argentine.

A homeopathte doctor, whose authority is vouched for, recommends a very simple when it must be swallowed. Within ten minutes and without recurring to a second dose, the ballooning will collapse. The medicament costs one sou.

A German dairy-farmer in the neighbor hood-Gr. Karschau-of Konigsberg, relates his experience, by his account books, with 73 cows, during 26 years. The annual daily average of milk, per cow, was 11 quarts, and which realized for the year, plus the sale of the calf. 528 fr. The feed per head, per day, consisted of 34 lbs. distillery grains; 2% lbs. oil cake; three lbs. malt dust; 17 lbs. mangolds; 17 lbs. hay, and 10 lbs. of straw and siftings. Pending the three summer months the cattle receive green forage. The cattle kept belong to the Dutch breed crossed with local races; they are always maintained in the best condition, so as to be fit for the butcher the moment the yield of milk per day descends to six and seven quarts. Some of the cows even are sold, when yielding a higher quantity of milk even daily, because they fall off in appearance. One-half of the herd is renewed yearly; no stock is ever reared, that practice having been found unsuitable for shed kept ani-

Belgian farmers having waste lands contignous to rivers, find the street scrapings of cities to be a capital agent in their reclamation. The scrapings are purchased at five sous per ton, and transported by barges at the rate of 33 sous the ton along the canals. The soil eleared of scrub, is plowed to a depth of twenty inches; later, the plow traces deep furrows at three feet distant, into which the mud is spread, so as to fill up two-thirds of the furrow: 40 tons of the scrapings are applied per acre. Before harrowing, to equalize the surface 16 cwts. of basic phosphate are spread over the mud. Potatoes are planted, the plants rooting in the manure; rye succeeds the potato crop, receiving when sown in October, eight cwts. per scre of slag phosphate. With the rye, broom is sown, and after the removal of the cereal, plowed in as green manuring. Some repeat the treatment, and others allow the land to lie fallow for a year.

Agricultural opinion on the continent is becoming agreed that it is more profitable to milk cows three times daily, in place of twice, and that centrifugal creaming of the milk is the most profitable of plans. It has not been demonstrated that the mechanical process so deprives the residue milk of its fatty matters as to render it unfit for feeding calves, while developing in them diarrt cea. Should the milk be poor in fat, a little oil-cake will remedy the defect. Centrifugal creaming has not been found to lessen the production of butter, or to affect the flavor, or aroma.

Dr. Storch, of Copenhagen, has succeeded in discovering the special bacteria or microbe that gives butter its good flavor and aroma. He has examined samples of butter from the most celebrated dairies, and found the same beneficent microbe present. Dr. Weigmann, of Kiel, has been investigating the cause of the souring of cream; he has found microbes that preserve cream when specially introduced into it; in other words, that will keep butter fresh. Scientists would confer a favor if they could capture and breed a microbe, uniting in its virtues the flavoring and the preservation of butter. The wheat harvest in France will be

good mean on the whole, and the weight of the grain per bushel satisfactory. This was not expected, as the crop was laid in several districts rather extensively. It has been found that wheats top-dressed with nitro genous manures-nitrate of soda especially, have suffered most from the winds and rains. Science is not yet able to explain the stems of cereals, but it is well established that the contrary results when the nitrate is associated with phosphates. Many proofs are forth coming this year, where grain was laid when manured with the nitrate alone, but not all when it was associated with a phosphate.

Potatoes for Cattle.

The value of potatoes as food for cattle is variously estimated by those who have had any practical experience in this line. Despite the fact that potatoes are considered chiefly a laxative food, and withal indiges tible, they certainly perform an important function in fattening cattle. At this time of the year the small potatoes gathered direc from the fields will be found available for food for the pigs and milch cows. When fed to the former they are cooked, and given raw to the latter. Raw potatoes are certain ly indigestible when fed to animals whole. or even when chopped up into more or less small pieces. The hard chunks are swallow ed before the cows can properly masticat them, and they enter into the stomach in indigestible condition. But this all may be overcome so that they will prove of great value in fattening steers, oxen, milch cows and swine. The potatoes, especially the very small ones, should not be cut up, but crushed by a mallet or other heavy instrument. This will prevent the animals from choking themselves, and also aid them in

their digestion. Crushed potatoes, mixed with a little meal and salt, make a good ration for fattening nimals. Roots of other kinds may be in digestible when fed raw just as they comfrom the field; but by the complete with drawal of all roots from the feed of the animals a notable decrease in the amount of milk will be seen in the case of milch cows, and of fat in the case of steers, pigs and oxen. There are certain constituent elements in the roots which the grains and other food material fall to supply in sufficient quantity. This may be understood by the voracious way in which cattle devou roots when fed to them after a long period of abstinence from them. In the Summe time apples act somewhat in a similar way, and a withdrawal of them from the animals will certainly be followed by a complete change in their system.

As to the fattening qualities of potatoes l have been convinced that when properly crushed and fed with meal and sait that they about it which is poisonous to them.

no other feed can produce as good results for the outlay. Pigs fed on cooked potatoes bave been prepared for market in as short a cure for cattle-and even sheep, when time as if fed on the exclusive pig diets now "blown." He pours three to four drops of so generally recommended. Steers have the homeopathic dilution of colchicum into a taken on fat faster when a liberal supply of table glass full of cold water, or in a small potatoes were fed them than those which bottle with a wide neck. The animal is to be were denied the roots. The wide difference seized by the horns, and when the head is of opinion in regard to the feeding of raw in the air, pour the solution into the nostrils, potatoes to farm stock must be due largely to the methods and quantity of feeding. Too many begin a change of food suddenly, and a diet of potatoes given without accustoming the animals to the change would very likely produce colic, and act as a strong laxative. A surfeit of potatoes, apples or grain will also cause colic. Raw potatoes given whole, or in large pieces, are difficult of digestion. But when the change is made gradually, and not a surfeit given, and the potatoes are thoroughly crushed, they will not only prove beneficial to the animals, but they will tend to increase the milk and fat. A small quantity of the roots fed each day with a little grain and salt will show good results almost immediately.-E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.

Preserve the Ammonia

The use of plaster for arresting the escape of ammonia is a subject that has been discussed before, but it is a very interesting one to farmers, as there is a large loss of ammo nia on the farm from various sources, but more especially from the manure heap Until of late years the action of land plaster on the manure heap in arresting the escape of ammonia was not well understood. Prof. Henry Leffman was among the first to explain the process, and his results showed that several chemical changes resulted be fore the union of the plaster and ammonia occurred. In fact, the plaster itself undergoes decomposition, being sulphate of lime (sulphuric acid and lime). The gaseous ammonia must first be united with an acid. becoming a salt, such as carbonate of ammonia, and as the plaster is also a sait the two salts on coming in contact compel a change, the result being that the carbonic acid leaves the ammonia and goes over to the lime, while the sulphuric acid of the plaster unites with the ammonia, the result being the formation of carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammo

Plaster, however, largely absorbs gases of all kinds, and has repeatedly arrested the escape of ammonia in that manner. It also absorbs moisture, and where it has been used as a fertilizer in the hills for corn the stalks that have been fertilized with it wil show a much deeper color than will stalks from which plaster has been omitted from the hills, as it no doubt also absorbs ammonia from the atmosphere, or where it has been carried down into the soil by the rains. it being well established that the rains carry ammonia from the air to the roots of plants. Plaster is soluble in water, but only sparing ly so, though sufficiently soluble to afford lime in a soluble form for the action of the roots of plants and for inducing chemical changes in the soil by the formation of other salts by its decomposition.

On rich soils plaster is a special fertilizer for all leguminous plants, such as clover, beans, peas, etc., and its effects are imme diate, but on light sandy soils it gives better results when used in connection with other fertilizers, Superphosphates are composed largely of sulphate of lime, which results from the dissolution of the bones when treated with sulphuric acid, the phosphoric acid being left in a free condition, and farmers thereupon often buy it and use it largely when the cheaper land plaster (crude sulphate of lime) would be equally as beneficial where the phosphates are not required. Plaster shows beneficial effects on nearly all grasses, and in proportion to cost is unexcelled as a fertilizer .- Toronto Globe.

Treatment of Wheat for Smut.

One of our Southern Michigan farmers' clubs has selected the prevention of smut in wheat as a topic for discussion at an early date. Seed wheat is usually treated with bluestone, as sulphate of copper is often called, for this trouble and a correspondent of the Home Journal tells how to do it:

Use one pound of bluestone to ten bushels of wheat; pulverize it in a kettle, add one gallon of hot water, and stir till the bluestone is dissolved, add three gallons of cold water and you have the liquid ready for ten bushels of wheat. Make a hand broom of broom corn. You may use it on a barn door or in a ten bushel box; pour in a half bushel of wheat and sprinkle on the mixture and stir the wheat until it is all damp; let one pour in the wheat and another add the water and a third one do the stirring. In five minutes you may have the box full of wheat with four gallons of water added. When you get ten bushels of wheat all in the box if you have any water left pour it on and stir from the bottom so it will all be wet alike, and the wheat will take up all the water in a very short time, say in one-half hour, and you may go to sowing it. I have been treating my wheat in this way for 25 years and never have a head of smut in my crop. I have sown it in less than half an hour after it was treated. I have never found that it burt my hands-only making them a little rough, though I use a drill. The wheat, from being wet, will never swell nor heat in a box for I have had it to stand for weeks at a time. I see there is a method given below the inquiry that is more troublesome than mine. I am always willing to give my brother farmers all of the information I can when asked for.

ANOTHER WAY. I have bluestoned my seed wheat for 15 years by using 10 pounds for 100 bushels. Have a half barrel water; put in one-fourth of the bluestone, stir it until water is blue; place 20 to 25 bushels of wheat on a tight floor, sprinkle blue water over it; shovel it about and pour on more water until it is all well wet. Keep shoveling it up as high as possible and it soon will take it all up and be dry enough to sow by hand or drill. In this way more will adhere to the wheat and it takes less of it.

JAPANESE buckwheat is said by all who have tried it to be more productive than the ordinary buckwheat. It is without a rival for the aplary, and bees work on it all day. Its flour makes the finest griddle cakes. It is also said that in land in which it is grown the elater beetle, so damaging to corn, potatoes etc., is exterminated, as there is semething



Agricultural Items.

A FIELD of tobacco, of the Foster variety, grown by Wm. Steele, of Sorgotown, Ky., is said to be the champion crop this year. Fully half the leaves will measure from 38 to 40 inches in length, and from 28 to 30 inches in

THE benighted dwellers in Great Britain are as a rule totally unfamiliar with our American pop corn, and the popping of corn at the Edinburg Exhibition created a great deal of curiosity and interest, and may serve to direct the attention of the people to the use of naize and its preparation as food.

It is estimated that some grain crops will take up as much as 500 tons of water in one day on one acre of land. This is an enormous quantity, and teaches the importance of keeping the surface of the ground well cultivated. as a loose top-soil prevents loss of moisture by evaporation. The roots of plants go down low into the soil and bring the water to the surface.

WHEN a merchant finds a lot of goods of and which have become out of! date and unsalable, he sends them off to auction, and thus turns his dead stock into live money Nine-tenths of the farms in this country have an astonishing amount of dead stock on hand Horses past their working days, cows that car only eat their heads off, machinery which costs every year one-third its cost for repairs, worthless farm hands, and many household articles which drag the wife down to make them "do," are all dead stock, and cost more to keep than they produce. In close times everything must hold up its end of the log, or move off. There is a lot of folks who buy such stuff, and they were brought to that pass by their own derd stock .- Germantown Tele-

Horses, it is said-and certainly not without good reason-are as sensitive to the effects of impure water as the human race. Pure water aids materially in keeping them healthy. It is stated that in some of the New York stables it has been found necessary to filter the water given to the horses. The filter used consists of a barrel filled with coarsely ground charcoal with small brush and gravel to keep it in place, and with some sulphur; added. The sulphur came into us from the fact which became known to one of the large stock owners that in the neighborhood of Richfield Springs the farmers had found the sulpur water exceedingly beneficial to their horses; and experience has proved that the filtered and sulphured water has been drunk by the city road horses with much advantage, and is preferred by the animals to

Boils and pimples and other affections arising from impure blood may appear at this season when the blood is heated. Hood's Sarsaparilla removes the cause of these troubles by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and at the same time it gives strength to the whole system.

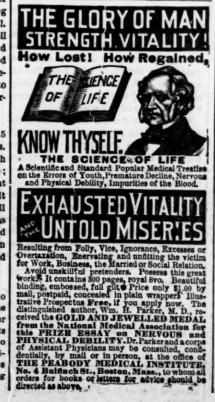
Che Poultry Pard.

bolled rice and milk.

THE freshest eggs are the heaviest, and when placed in water will sink to the bottom at once-old eggs will sink partly to the bottom, while stale eggs float on top. Better make it a rule to set all eggs that show the least sign of being old to one side.

GEORGE ELLSWORTH, of Finshing, has a phenomenal chicken. She is of the Brown Leghorn variety and she was hatched last April, one of quite a large brood. Late in the summer this little biddy began laying eggs and kept it up till she had 15 in the nest. Then she sat on them and hatched out nine chickens, which are now two weeks old, lively as crickets, and enjoy the distinction of having the youngest biddy mother on record .- Flint Globe.

CYRUS W. FIELD raises an acre of cultivated sunflowers on his country estate, Ardsley, near Tarrytown, on the Hudson. But these flowers are not cultivated alone to gratify Mr. Field's sesthetic taste. When the frosts of autumn shrivel up the petals and the center turns a deep rich brown, then the tops of the flowers are carefully cut and hung up to dry. In about a month the little black, fist seeds which fill the head of the flower are threshed out and fed to the chickens in Mr. Field's extensive henneries. So, on the days when a fine specimen from the coops lies on his back nicely browned in the platter, with his drumsticks lifted heavenward, Mr. Field naturally reflects in the strain of the family nursery rhyme: "This is the cock that ate the seed that grew on the top of my sunflower weed."





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numerous fibres perce pushed out from the course, insure the succ there are great numbe there often are on place is the custom of man to commence in Augu greens then. The nev ripened by that time, agement there is no tr trees to do well. Who work is over a comme the deciduous portio which have well ripen chestnuts, for example for being set early. T until all are planted stops it. A few years sired an orchard plante to set the trees in Sep weather was hot and d cherry, pear, quince, ries and currants. The the trees set, and when filled with earth a buc was filled in, and the the water had well soal hot weather continued gle tree or bush died .. Practical Farmer. The Largest The largest apple tre and probably in the wo

western part of Ches Mr. Delos Hotchkiss' een be traced by a fa years at least, and it m ty-five years older. It of symmetrical shape round, without a scar are eight large branch been in the habit of be remaining three the has gathered in one branches eighty-five bu predecessor had harve bushels from the sam careful measurement, trunk one foot above enlargement of the eight inches. The girt limb is six feet eight in the tree has been car found to be sixty feet, branches as the apple rods. The fruit is rat of moderate excellens

A Fine The fruit committee Horticultural Society,

Thomas in the Coun that the orchard of San coln, was one of the seen. Unlike many o contained between 40 object being to compa ing the most common city market, he can se command otherwise a well finds the Graven prohtable, and he has chard of this apple The Gravenstein is nlar as a market and especially in many are shipped Hartwell's orchard, was only in part for ket, a main object bei ferent varieties for t for home use and for cession in many varie

Dana's Hovey a Thos. Meehan, the turist, writing in th about the failure of the ially the scarcity of p

"We had come to most reliable of fru peculiar seasons alw lessons from which w and to me one of th behavior of two per Sterling. These two large assortment, have not grow pears for m profit in any way, bu merely to identify trees are rather thick each other from extre some extent from ext For all, they were lish" winter as o flower buds opened, frost of the poet, seasonable frost of killed them. Just caped is a question. kinds that require n buds than the others ary language of the flowerers-and that the fate of their mor But it will require ac year to determine th

"At any rate it there is danger from ing killed by being Dana's Hovey and kinds to have. To that are not often in nobody propagates

have been dug in September, sometimes

early planting, and would rather plant in

September than later. The function of the

leaves is over by that time, and no harm is

heen proved by planters over and over again.

It is claimed by those who favor early plant-

ing, that as the soil is warm in September,

trees planted then make root at once and es-

tablish themselves before cold weather

comes, and this is true. Anyone can satisfy

himself of this by transplanting any tree

about the 15th of September, and then dig it

up the same date in October. There will be

numerous fibres perceived, which will have

pushed out from the roots, and these, of

to commence in August, by setting out ever-

greens then. The newly formed shoots are

ripened by that time, and with good man-

agement there is no trouble at all to get the

work is over a commencement is made with

stops it. A few years ago a gentleman de-

to set the trees in September, although the

weather was hot and dry. There were peach.

cherry, pear, quince, blackberries, raspber-

The Largest Apple Tree.

years at least, and it may be twenty or twen-

ty-five years older. It is at the present time

are eight large branches; five of them have

remaining three the next. Mr. Hotchkiss

has gathered in one year from the five

branches eighty-five bushels of fruit, and his

predecessor had harvested a crop of 110

bushels from the same five branches. By

careful measurement, circumference of the

trunk one foot above the ground, above all

enlargement of the roots, is thirteen feet

A Fine Orchard.

Horticultural Society, as noted by Mr.

that the orchard of Samuel Hartwell, of Lin-

ing the most common sorts. Being near a

command otherwise a ready sale. Mr. Hart-

profitable, and he has recently set out an or-

chard of this apple containing 65 trees.

The Gravenstein is becoming very pop-

pler as a market fruit farther east,

and especially in Nova Scotia, and

many are shipped to England. Mr.

Hartwell's orchard, it will be observed

was only in part for growing fruit for mar-

ket, a main object being the testing of dif-

ferent varieties for that purpose, as well as

for home use and for giving a constant suc-

cession in many varieties the year through.

Dana's Hovey and Sterling Pears.

turist, writing in the Country Gentleman

"We had come to look on the pear as the

peculiar seasons always bring us peculiar

lessons from which we can profitably learn,

and to me one of the useful lessons is the

behavior of two pears, Dana's Hovey and

Sterling. These two, of all our somewhat

large assortment, have a full crop. We do

not grow pears for market or pears for fruit

profit in any way, but have specimen trees

merely to identify varieties. Hence the

trees are rather thickly together, and protect

each other from extreme cold winds, and to

some extent from extremes of heat and cold.

For all, they were affected by the "Eng-

lish" winter as other things were. The

flower buds opened, when the not untimely

frost of the poet, but the truly timely and

seasonable frost of early March, came and

killed them. Just why these two wholly es-

caped is a question. We suppose they are

kinds that require more heat to advance the

buds than the others—that is, in the ordin-

ary language of the fruit raiser they are late

But it will require actual observation another

ing killed by being brought forward early,

'At any rate it is clear that wherever there is danger from the flowers of pears be-

year to determine this as an absolute fact.

about the failure of the fruit crop and espec-

ially the scarcity of pears, says:

The fruit committee of the Massachusetts

of moderate excellence.

The fruit is rather small sweet and

The largest apple tree in New England,

Practical Farmer.

wners! Paul, Minn.

ERY FARM

Carefulnem ans of weighing so what he buys pthing that wil-scales prevents with them, and dishonest party of the very heat are those man-t, and for the MER We have as oly orders seni

Sine of plat MER ODS YES

ounds (8 tens none year.

punds (5 tons) ERR One year.

ale you select, t, box, and full less scales cas and merchas the depot y scale will be are only sw the same artices of cours as sender mus

ERS. MIOn -Whereas des leth day et al ty color of the ty color of the ty color of the power of iself at public of the ty color of the ty color

LDBAUM, GLEASSNER, of Mortgages ilwaukee. mins run by Arrive.

m *4:80 p.m m *9:45 p.m m *11:55 s.m n *7:45 s.m n *7:20 s.m illy. 10:30 a m, 4:30 ith trains on loago and the arlor cars to parlor buffet per and Buf rand Rapids d at G. T. E. nd Jefferson sh Street. PIERCE, a T. Agent. Description

reight Off ce 6 6:15 a. m

§11:20 p. ™ 1 82.15 free

Horticultural. them; but they certainly deserve a better fate. Hovey is but little inferior to Seckel, Planting Fruit Trees Early. It is the general practice to plant fruit rees in October, but while they do very well then, it must not be thought that necessity compels the work being delayed until that time. The reason why the work is done in October is because the foliage drops then.

and has some few better qualities. Sterling is a large, round and very showy pear, with a clear yellow skin and blushing cheek-a very nice eating pear if gathered just before quite ripe, but it soon decays. In those good old days before the market men had it their own way, and before 'will it pay?' became the leading thought in fruit-growing-when There are many persons who think that it something very superior to market fruit was will not do to set such trees until then, when thought to be worth growing, and we made a century ago the tomato was very different if they but thought they would find that the a distinction between pears for market and very trees which the agent brings them then pears for family use-this pear would be etter known than now." for three to four weeks before they are delivered. The fact is that many persons prefer

Forcing into Fruit,

Many kinds of fruit trees are slow to bear, and it is very desirable to know that you done by stripping them from the tree, as has have the variety you ordered. Buy one more of a sort than you desire in your orchard, but set this one in some convenient place where you can work at it handily; near the house we will say. Before setting this special tree, dig deeper than usua', and a wider hole also, fill up to the place where the lower roots will come to with very rich soil, say three-quarters old manure, the balance good soil, set in the tree and fill up with same mixture, trim roots, tramp down, fill up with water, throw loose, dry earth in last and wait the process course, insure the success of the tree. Where of getting established. As soon as that takes there are great numbers of trees to plant, as place go to work to force the tree to the utthere often are on places recently laid out, it most. Mulch well, keep off suckers, clean is the custom of many landscape gardeners out insects, and do your best to create a rampant growth. After two or three years head in the tree in the fall, and at the same time dig a trench in a circle around the stem two feet off, trench width of a spade and trees to do well. When this portion of the three feet deep. Clean it out well and fill in with fresh earth very rich with old manure. the deciduous portion, taking those first | This process drives the tree forward for three which have well ripened their wood. Horse | years, then suddenly checks it. The result chestnuts, for example, are trees the better is it will fruit one year after this work is for being set early. Then the work proceeds done, while the remainder of this lot will until all are planted or freezing weather take their time to it, say four, five, six years more. Any kind of fruit tree will respond sired an orchard planted, and was persuaded to this treatment.—Germantown Telegraph.

Damping-Off.

Regarding the damping-off of seedlings, ries and currants. The foliage was stripped, which is one of the first evils the gardener the trees set, and when the holes were half and florist has to contend with, Thos. filled with earth a bucket or two of water Meehan, of Germantown, Pa., says :

was filled in, and the holes finished when " Damping-off is a term usually restricted the water had well soaked in. Although the to cuttings or seedlings just potted. In all hot weather continued, there was not a sin- cases it is applied to the sudden rotting of gle tree or bush died. - Joseph Mechan, in the structure near the ground. I suppose no intelligent gardener ever questioned the statement that it is caused by a minute silklike fungus, the scientific name of which is not material here, which destroys as it grows. The usual remedy with watchful and probably in the world, is in the northwestern part of Cheshire, Ct., standing in propagators is to take out the cuttings as Mr. Delos Hotchkiss's dooryard. Its age soon as the fungus growth is detected, and change the soil or sand before resetting can be traced by a family tradition to 140 them. The fungus seldom appears in a new cutting bench-possibly from the spores or mycelium not having found a home in it. of symmetrical shape; the trunk is nearly We have been careful to have fresh clean round, without a scar or blemish on it; there sand and clean benches, and hence have little trouble from fungus. Possibly sulphurbeen in the habit of bearing one year and the the good gardener's panacea against mildew ful, or probably the new remedy, copperas first one made, and note the superior results water, which proves an admirable fungicide I from an equal quantity of flowers. This test, No one plant is more liable to damp-off than however, presupposes the use of ordinary another, so far as my experience goes."

Prof. L. H. Bailey says : eight inches. The girth of the largest single the tree has been carefully measured and same name. Damping-off is most troublerow out of doors. Certain conditions of at- artificial stems. mosphere and culture induce the attack of It is a common fault to merely sprinkle the profits to be able to make any given quantity propagating bed, allowing the under soil to go as far as possible. And yet the spreading Thomas in the Country Gentleman, state remain dry and powdery. The operator out of blooms may be carried far with no dismay suppose that he has given enough water coln, was one of the finest they had ever to wet the soil throughout. This condition has every flower uncrowded. seen. Unlike many other good orchards, it of affairs is particularly apt to occur when contained between 40 and 50 varieties, one water is applied from a hose, for I find that object being to compare their value, includthere is then a tendency to apply too little rather than too much. The amount of water city market, he can sell many that would not can be gauged more readily if applied from a well finds the Gravenstein by far the most

There is little to be done in the way of remedy for damping-off, for unless the which are very short he supplies a wire to plants are particularly valuable it will scarcely pay to attempt to save them after they are attacked. But preventives can be employed. Keep the plants stocky, never allow them to crowd, give plenty of air, and endeavor to keep the soil uniformly moist throughout.

Early Grapes Fay Best.

The general scarcity of fruit this year makes the price of very early grapes better than usual. But every season the grapes which come into market very early sell for several cents per pound more than the main Thos. Meehan, the well known horticulcrop will bring. It is worth while for grape eties, and to take whatever means are necessary to bring these to maturity as early as possible. A board most reliable of fruits. But strange and process of ringing the vine early in the season makes the fruit larger, as well as earlier. but does not improve the flavor-in fact, rather injures it. Still, looks go a good ways style now very much and very sensibly in in selling fruits; this process will always vogue is the use of but a single kind of flowhave its advocates, though grapes from vines ers in a bouquet; it may be of roses, sweet that have been ringed should not be sold without a statement of the fact to the purchaser .- Am. Cultivator.

The Color of Grapes.

The following statement regarding the the bouquet pains must be taken to have influence of the soil on the color of grapes is some flowers stand out considerably beyond made by the Vineyardist: "There is quite the others and yet not be crowded, a matter a difference in the color of grapes grown on easily effected by the use of plenty of moss clayey and those on gravelly solis. Those back of the inner line of flowers, for keeping grown on the former are darker, more the arrangement open.

hobody propagates them. In our own col-letc., of the soil. This accounts for the fact flowers grade them according to color and for by those especially who feel an interest in

lection, we have only the plants in our sam- particular localities produce fruits of peculiar ple collection, because nobody asks for excellence. There is no doubt but what the color of fruit is largely affected by the conditions of both soil and atmosphere, as two lots of grapes from different localities, though of the same variety, very often present a very wide difference in color.

The Improvement of Vegetables.

The Philadelphia Record in remarking the improvements made in varieties of vegetables within recent years, says a quarter of from the varieties of the present day, and many varieties of squash now successfully grown unknown. Beans were coarse and stringy, peas required support, and the cabbage did not form a head. At the present day we have our choice of so many excellent varieties of all classes of vegetables and fruits that the most difficult matter is to make a selection from the whole.

One of the most valuable acquisitions is the bush lima bean. Had it been possible for the originator to have prevented the use of this bean without a royalty it would have brought to him perhaps millions of dollars, required, a greater time was needed for growth, and cultivation was not convenient; but the bush variety is now produced in rows without poles, and is as easily grown and harvested as the string bean. Though smaller in size than the large lima it is not (bush) has been cultivated into the large too, will be found in every garden. Larger be able to use them more extensively and at less cost. There are also dwarf neas that produce

the early varieties. The early cabbages form as firm heads as those grown late, and "string" beans now have no strings. Turnips, beets, carrots and

Making Bouquets.

Popular Gardening gives a little jadi clous advice on the making up of flowers, from which we take a few extracts:

The average bouquet culled from the garden consists of too many flowers, it is a crowded mass of bloom instead of a charming nosegay, in which the individual flowers show to the best advantage.

That the crowding of the material in any flower arrangement is a mistake is easily susceptible of proof. Let the reader take a liberal quantity of bloom and arrange it in a single large bunch; then take an exactly similar lot and divide it into two or three bouquets, spreading the flowers somewhat so as to have the out--scattered over the surface, would be use- lines of each about equal in size to garden blooms cut with long stems, some of them to be very long, say 18 inches or two It is by no means certain that all damp- feet in length. This is a point in itself not ing-off is the same. It is possible that two not sufficiently appreciated. For to arrange limb is six feet eight inches. The height of or three distinct troubles are called by the advantageously one should employ an abundance of long stems. Indeed if such found to be sixty feet, and the spread of the some under glass and among plants which stems are naturally lacking it may be well branches as the apples fall is 100 feet, or six are crowded, but it may occur in the nursery- to follow the florists and provide suitable

the fungus. In my experience and observa- we may take some most useful lessons from tion, a soil dry beneath and wet on top affords the best conditions for damping-off. a money value it of course increases the advantage to the buyer. The ideal bouquet Where the stems of flowers are short, or

the object is to tie a flat or rounded hand bouquet, how is one to proceed in spreading the blooms? Let us watch the commercial florist tie up a nosegay. In the first place if any flowers are too slender to be stiffly supported by their own stems, or the stems of make up the deficiency of nature. Then he commences his bouquet by selecting a good bold flower such as a rose, lily or camellia for the center which he winds with strong thread on to a thin stiff twig. Around this center flower he then places a few leaves and outside of these to be an inch or two below the flower he binds sufficient moss so that when a circle of flowers is added, they will not unduly crowd or overlap the first flower. It is usual to start with smaller individuals or trusses of flowers in this front line outward and place a few light sprays of bloom between them to stand out boldly above the regular surface, next another ring growers to cultivate the earliest vari- of moss is bound on the center stem after which more green is applied and another circle of flowers and of projecting sprays. In this manner the bouquet is proceeded with wall a few feet to the northward of a grape until a suitable size is reach, when it may be vine, so as to reflect the sun's heat upon the finished by the addition of an edging of fruit, hastens its ripening materially. The pleasing foliage, as smilax, fern, rose, or camellia leaves.

In the making of a bouquet thus the use of a variety of flowers is assumed. But the peas, mignonette, violets, pansies, tulips, lilies, or other kinds. In this case the course to employ for preventing crowding is not dissimilar from that we quoted. But to avoid a stiff and monotonous appearance in

glossy and have a richer appearance than A very handsome style of bouquet is one those grown on the gravelly soil. The later in which several shades of the same flower flowerers—and that in this way they escaped are lighter in color and usually covered with are used, arranging them uniformly in lines the fate of their more susceptible neighbors. less bloom, but the saccharometer and acid- crosswise. We allude to the use of the darkometer reverse the conclusions of the eye est shade on one side of the boquet and then and shows that the sweetest grapes are those grading in line of next darkest and so on in produced on gravelly and semi-gravelly soils. succession to the lightest on the further or "This subject is certainly worthy of more opposite side. A similar style may be emextended investigation by our vineyardists ployed in making an upright anchor, cross Ing killed by being brought forward early, extended investigation by our vineyardists ployed in making an upright anchor, cross ed two or three kinds of pears on a Mountain Dana's Hovey and Sterling are two good than has previously been given it. We know or other floral design suitable for a funeral. Ash, and the grafts have all grown well and kinds to have. Taese are, however, kinds that the character of the grape must differ For instance it may be the desire to make a appear to unite perfectly and give evidence that are not often kept in stock to sell, as with the chemical components, porosity, harp of pansies alone. After gathering the of vigor. The result will be anxiously looked

lightest ones at the bottom and proceeding with the various successive shades in regular order to complete the entire piece, ending with the darkest even if it be black pansies at the top. Whatever the nature of any plece of flowers it should have some kind of edging or setting of green.

FLORICULTURAL.

No one who sees the beautiful varieties of duces can help admiring their fine colors and perfect shapes. They make most attractive beds in the garden, and require only a deep they repay by profuse bloom.

FULLY three-fourths of the lilies now forced for Easter are Harrisli or Bermuda; this sort is far the most profitable to grow, as it produces flowers more freely than Longiflorum, and also is not so liable to come blind. It can be forced at a higher temperature than others, while if two weeks before the flowers open the plants are removfor it now makes pleasant and easy that ed to a temperature of 50° at night, with which was formerly laborious. The lima liberal air during the day, the blooms will be bean was an expensive luxury. Poles were firm, and nearly double the flowers can be

THE bulbous species of Iris, says C. L. Allen, of New York, which include what are commonly known as English, Spanish and Persian irises, must be taken up or replanted inferior in quality, and as a dwarf habit every second or third year, as the new bulbs, formed every year, are always directly under lims it will be but a short time before it, the old bulb, and in a few years the bulbs descend so deep as to be out of the reach of crops will now be grown and consumers will air and hence become incapable of vigorous vegetation. The Iris Kampferi, or Japan iris, is the finest of the iris kind, and is easily grown from seed, bloom not appearearly and are very low, and sweet corn is ing, however, until the second and third not required to grow over three feet high for | year. The roots must be frequently divided if fine flowers are wanted.

A PRETTY lawn ornament may be made out of one-half of an oid oil barrel set up on parsnips for the table are of dif- a short post and the whole thing painted a ferent form and quality from those grown bright red color. After boring several holes for stock. The improvements have been in the bottom for drainage, about five inches marvelous, and demonstrate that nothing is of cinders should be put in, then the tub fillimpossible for our and future generations to ed up with very rich soil, composed of onefourth well-rotted manure, the whole being the early spring. well mixed together. In the centre plant two scarlet geraniums, and surround with petunias, verbenas and around the edge a row of vine-like plants as vincas, trades-

> BETTER knowledge of the century plant, Aguve Americana, has dispelled the old erroneous idea that it blossoms but once in a hundred years. Its time of blooming depends upon the light and heat afforded it The Agave is often met with in our greenhouses, is a common decorative plant in the Its native habitat is South America, but its introduction to this country was via Europe. In its home, it often sends up a flower stalk forty feet high, in the short space of three months. The plant dies after blossoming From its san the Mexicans make the intoxicating pulque, which is a trifle worse than whiskey in its debasing results, and an extract of the leaves is used as soap. The sisal hemp is a product of one species of agave. and nearly all species give some kind of fibre.

> A CORRESPONDENT of the O. J. Farmer of these until the two past summers finely cut and very rich-looking; they like partial shade and a rich, loose soil. These are very fine: Chrysanthemum Carinatum album; C. atrococcineum, erimson; C. tricol Burridgeanum, rose and white; C. Danetti album, double white; C. aureum, orange; C. purpureum, purple; C. inodorum, very double pure white flowers; C. golden feather, yellow foliage, of rare beauty. Ot late years these improved varieties have been very popular in England and would also be here if better known.

Horticultural Items.

HART is shipping plums, peaches and pears at the rate of three thousand baskets per day.

A. W. CHEEVER Says Fay's Prolific curran needs pruning to get a strong, stocky, upright stem that will carry the heavy bunched of fruit safely.

C. J. Rouse says he was much troubled by moles in the garden until he scattered saw dust soaked in paraffinne and tar in the runs near where they entered the garden.

It is said the oldest plum trees in Ocean County are on peach roots, and they are thrifty, though 24 years old. The trees are said to do better than on plum roots.

THERE are over 1,300 cars built expressly

for the fruit trade engaged in carrying Cali-

fornia fruits to the east, besides many others which have been pressed into the service. A New Jersey peach-grower burned all the fences and loose lumber on his farm last

spring to save his peach orchards from frost.

He has just sold a good crop of peaches at an exorbitant price. In view of the general shortage of the fruit crop it is encouraging to know that Mr. Ryder, of the American Association, thinks this will prove the best year in the history of

land. A BASKET of small green peaches is exhibited at Orange, N. J., as worth \$10,000. The basket is the entire yield of this year's crop of an orchard in West Orange, for which Thomas Vincent refused an offer of \$10,000 last spring.

cranberry culture ever known in New Eng-

MR. E. J. PHIPPIN, of Park Hill, Ont., graft-

shade. Then in their use begin with the "stock and scion" and the influence of the former on the latter .- Canadian Horticulturist.

> On the strawbarry fields of Ilion, Herkimer County, N. Y., the Wilson is the chief variety grown. Within a couple of years it has been noticed that this sort is giving out, and growers are experimenting with other varie t'es with a view to securing one equally as good, but as yet have been unsuccessful.

JOSIAH HOOPES, of Pennsylvania, expresses his belief, in the N. Y. Tribune, that spring is better than autumn for planting all stone-fruits; and early spring is more advisable than late. Plums, peaches and cherries are exceedingly sensitive to low temperature afaster which the skill of the florist now pro- fruits; and early spring is more advisable hand; nature does it better, and not by "acrich soil and plenty of water, which care tion of frost," either—eise what causes the hard shells to open in tropical climates? Plant the seeds at once after removing the fleshy covering, and they will germinate all right, if

W. H. BULL, who grows celery quite extensively says: "Handling is the first work towards bleaching. I use cotton cord, and tie it loosely around the first plant, and then passing the string to the next, take a turn around this, tying it the same way, and continue through the row without breaking the cord, which is tied to the last plant. In this process all the leaves are gathered and tied firmly enough to hold the plant erect and compact. If tied too tightly the celery, as it grows, will double back when the string is reached, and injure the appearance of the heart. After the celery is banked with earth, the string rots under the ground and gives no trouble at the time of digging."

Apiarian.

honey crop in Southern Michigan this year, except in a few favored localities.

THE shortage of the California honey crop is ascribed to the prevalence of hot winds during the season of blooming of nectar bearing plants.

In Carniola a large business is done in the raising of queens for export. Great numbers of these have been sent to America in past years. They come in boxes, the price varyhalf garden soil, one-fourth sharp sand, one- ing from six francs in October to fifteen in

B. F. HOLTERMAN, of Ont., thinks Canadian bee men are not doing much to encourage the consumption of honey in manucantia, or the like, te trail over the side. It facturing. Three years ago he got a porkwill be very pretty, and quite inexpensive. packer to do up some honey cured hams for him; this resulted in his purchasing as high as 900 lbs. of honey for that purpose from him in one year. Mr. Hölterman advices shipping light honey away, and marketing the dark at home if you are in a locality which vields much dark honey. The reason for this is, the public unused to it will think dark honey adulterated. This they are not south, and used in Spain as a hedge plant. liable to do in a locality where dark honey plentiful.

MR. M. M. BALDRIDGE says that every large city ought to have at least one commission house devoted exclusively to the sale of honey. It should be as clean and free from odors as a private house; and at no time should the temperature of the comb honey department be allowed to go below freezing. Honey can be kept a long time in a hot dry room. California comb honey has been kept in Chicago at least two years, and apparently it was as nice as when first received. says of that class of plants known as sum- This is an important point in years when mer chrysanthemums: I never thought there is a large surplus. But few commission houses are fitted up properly for keep The improved varieties are beautiful and ing comb honey in the condition indicated. well worthy of cultivation. They grow read- Besides, commission men handle too many ily from seed, plants appearing in four or other articles, such as fruit, hides, calves. days after sowing. Fiorists only claim a etc., to give proper attention to honey. As foot and a half in height for the plants, but a rule, honey with them is a side issue. One mine are from three to four feet high, and large honey house in each of our large cities, are covered with bloom, which lasts after properly managed, would handle and dispose frost has killed the petunias. The foliage is of more honey each year than all of the commission men combined. Besides, such a house would attract attention, and make the business of honey production respectable.

Good News!

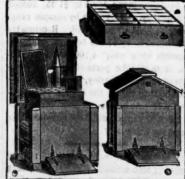
No one, who is willing to adopt the right course, need be long afflicted with boils, car-buncles, pimples, or other cutaneous eruptions. These are the results of Nature's efforts to expel poisonous and effete matter from the blood, and show plainly that the system is ridding itself through the skin of impurities which it was the legitimate work of the liver and kidneys to remove. To restore these organs to their proper functions, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the medicine required.
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DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1, six \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.



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ship, and EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED for FIVE YEARS.

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3d It is a high arm, giving ample room for any kind of work.

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equally as good.
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Patent-Stop Motion, the most complete arrangement of the kind in 7th. All the running parts of the

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DETROIT, SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1890

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Pos office as second class matter.

COMING AUCTION SALES.

OCTOBER 7-B. Boughner, Administrato Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine, at Birming ham, Oakland County. OCTOBER 16-J. W. Hibbard, Shorthorn Cat tle, Merino Sheep, Berkshire Swine, at Ben-nington, Shiawassee Co.—Col. J. A. Mann ancioneer.

OCTOBER 23-Wm. Ball and W. E. Boyden Merino Sheep, at Hamburg, Livingston Co. OCTOBER 29-Willard C. Wixom, Shorthor, Cattle, at Wixom, Oakland Co.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 56,087 bu., against 85,956 bu, the previous week, and 149,526 bu, for corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 164,472 bu., against 159,896 bu. the previous week, and 72,309 bn, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 445,560 bu., against 549,445 be, last week, and 222,437 bu. at the corres ponding date in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on Sept. 20 was 17,640,439 bu. against 17,569,729 bu. the previous week, and 17,196,572 bu, for the corresponding week in 1889. This shows an increase from the amount reported the previous week of 70,710 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of 443,867 bu.

The wheat market has moved in an uncertain way the past week, backing and filling 14d. during the week. on the slightest rumors. The fact is dealers are very nervous, and change their opinions of the market on the slightest provocation. But these changes are of little importance when considered in connection with the future of the market. Upon that point nearly all agree. Even the "bear" element feel that wheat must go higher in time, and sell late futures with a good deal of misgiving as to results. Yesterday this market opened strong, advanced, declined slightly, but finally closed higher than the previous day. Chieago, on the contrary, dropped a 1/c, but was the only market that did. St. Louis and New York was each higher. 'The market is in such a condition that the slightest rumor affects it, and might advance ten eents within 24 hours if the "bears" got a scarce. We think the outlook favorable for higher prices later on.

The following table exhibits the daily closing sales of spot wheat in this market from Sept. 1st to Sept. 26th inclusive:

Sept.	1	No. 1 White. 95	No. 2 Red. 99	No. 8 Red. 93
86	3	* - * *	****	
96	4	95	9614	92
66	5	98	96	9014
86	6	9414	9736	95
66	8	9414	96%	91%
88	9	9416	96%	
96	10	95	97	9114
86	11	98	1 0034	97
88	12	93	1 00%	95
64	13	97	99	9414
66	15	9514	96%	92
64		9516	. 9714	0.6
66	16	9714	9314	98
66	17		9736	
61	18	961/		9814
64	19	98	9814	94
	20	97	9736	88
0.8	22	971/6	9814	92
64	28	9714	9814	9.5
54	24	97	9736	92%
85	25	9614	97	92
64	26	9614	9716	****

No. 2 white sold at 921/2c, No. 3 white at

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each day during the past week:

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	De
Saturday	****	****	****	1 01
Monday	9816	98%		1 03
Tuesday	9814	98%	****	1 02
Wednesday	971/6	971		1 00
Thursday		9716	****	1 00
Friday	97	9734	99%	1 00
Heavy receipts				
said to be derross	ing the	Kmol	ich m	arbat

Seeding is about over in this State. The breadth sown shows a considerable increase over last year, and it was got in in good shape, the ground being in fine condition. It looks better now than it did last November. An exchange figures out that not with-

standing the small crops this year, at present prices they will net the farmers \$165,-000,000 more than the crop of 1889 sold at figures current in September last year.

An exchange in discussing the wheat situation says: After withdrawing bread and seed from this crop there remains a smaller surplus than for a dozen years. The small surplus of 1881 was the nearest approach to it and then the average export price of the crop was about \$1.20 a bushel, and although the following crop was a big one prices did not get down again for anthe crop season of 1881, the season of smallest surplus before this, there remained 65. after taking out bread and seed, while calculating from the same standpoint now, there remains only 50,000,000 bushels of the crop to spare.

Reports from 21 counties in South Dakota acre. Corn yields 45 bushels per acre.

A Winnipeg, Manitoba, letter of recent well as it promised just before harvest, Manitoba and the territories combined show an advance in all grades, both in spot \$7, and the consumer gets drunk.

20,000,000 bu. of wheat, which would have allowed of an export of about 15,000,000. The present outlock is for a crop 2,000,800 to 5,000,000 bu. less than these figures, and this depends on favorable weather for the grain now in stock. Unless the turn in the weather comes very soon the marketable part of the crop will be easily expressed in seven figures."

The Journal des Debats of Sept. 10, says that the wheat crop of France fortunately turns out in quantity better than was thought from the poor return in the neighborhood of Paris. The quality, however, leaves much to desire, and if the yield in bushels equals last year's crop in weight it will [be very different.

The sales of home-grown wheat in England last week equaled 850,752 bu, at an av erage of 96 %c bu, compared with 538 404 bu, in the corresponding week in 1889 at 8816c bu.

The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe:

3,680,000 Total pushels Sept. 6, 1890..... 40,916.39

The estimated receipts of foreign and come-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending Sept. 13 were 613,320 bu, more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Aug. 30 the receipts are estimated to have been 2,479,696 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show a decrease for those eight weeks of 2,680,530 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight Crear weeks in 1889.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Sept. 13, 1890, as per specia cable to the New York Produce Exchange aggregated 400,000 bu., of which 400,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and none for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 520,000 bu., of which 440,000 bu, went to the United Kingdom, and 80,000 bu. to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to Sept. 13, aggregate 13,280,000 bu., of which 9,660,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 3,620,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1889 the shipments were 12,800,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Sept. 2 was estimated at 3,236,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 2,904,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted dull, with light demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 5 red winter, 7s. 2d. per cental. No. 2 spring, 7s. 4d.; California Club, 7s. 4d. per cental, all grades showing a decline of

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 21,277 bu. against 11,678 bu. the previous week, and 7,652 hu. for the corresponding week in 1889. Shipments for the week were 11.888 bu, against 4,183 bu. the previous week, and 925 bu. for the corresponding week in 1889. The visible supply of corn in the country on Sept. 20th ounted to 8,506,835 bu., against 8,130,-539 bu. the previous week, and 12,662,727 bu. at the same date in 1889. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indied of 376 296 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 13.813 bu. against 5,366 bu. last week, and 8,859 bu. at the corresponding date in 1889. Upon the whole corn is in about the same shape as a week ago. No. 2 is lower than a week ago, but yellow grades are higher. The crop in this State north of the southern tier of counties is doing better than expected. We hear of heavy yields in Washtenaw, Wayne and Macomb Counties, but in some portions of those counties the crop is a failure. Quototions here are 501/c per bu. for No. 2, 49%e for No. 3, 53e for No. 2 yellow, and 511/2e for No. 3 yellow. In futures No. 2 sold at 48c for December, and 50° was asked for May. The Chicago market is a shade higher than a week ago, and closed firm yesterday. The rangs was as follows: No. 2, 48c; No. 2 yellow, 48%c; No. 3, 47%c; No. 3 yellow, 48%c. In futures No. 2 for September closed at 47%c, and for May at 50 1/2c, per bu.

The Cinci nnati Price Current reviewing the corn crop situation says:

"There is an indicated corn crop of 1,565,000,000 bu. or 548,000,000 below last year. The seven surplus States are deficient 474,000,000 bu. or 33 per cent. The old corn supply is low in Onio and Indiane; moderate in Missouri and Nebraska; much reduced in Iowa; fairly good in Illinois; rather liberal in Kansas. It is estimated at 250,000,000 bu. for the seven States, or 18 per cent of the last crop.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted lower with light demand. Quotations were as follows: Spot, 4s. 31/d.; September, 4s. 31/4d.; October, 4s. 35/4d.; November, 49. 4%d.

The receipts at this point for the week were 40,513 bu., against 44,444 bu. the previous week, and 63,033 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 22,884 bu. against 4,138 bu. the previous week and 27,676 bu. the same week in 1889. The visible supply of this grain on September 20th was 4,179,747 bu., against 3,999,186 bu. the previous week, and

1889. The visible supply shows an increase of 180,561 bu. for the week indicated, cental is now the top price for No. 2. From Stocks held in store here amount to 56,327 | that figure it ranges down to \$1.25, accordbu., against 61,402 bu. the previous week, other year. When the high prices were in and 90,155 bu. the corresponding week in from \$1.35 to \$1.40 per cental. Receipts the 1889. The market for o ats is firm and past week foot up 93,015 bushels, while the higher, advancing %c yesterday. No. 2 shipments were only 4,100 bushels. Re-000,000 bu. of the crop available for export white, 41%@42c, No. 2 mixed at 40%c, ports from all lake ports show large shipand light mixed at 41c per bu. It is probable we shall see unusually high prices for ling anxious to obtain the higher prices ruloats this season. At Chicago oats are quiet ing on this side before the new tarifi comand steady, with prices higher than a week pels them to pay a part of the advance into ago. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 the custom house. where threshing is in progress, show that white, 40c; No. 3 white, 38@39c; No. 2 he yield of small grain is greater than at mixed, 35%@38%c per bu. In futures No. first supposed. It averages 15 bushels to the 2 mixed for September closed at 38c, October at 38%c, December at 38%c, and of whiskey, which retails at \$16; the gov-May at 41%c. The New York market

would have produced probably 10,000,000 to and futures. Quotations were as follows: No. 2 white, 44% @46c; mixed western, 42@46%c; white western, 44@58c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 45%c. In futures closing prices for No.2 mixed were as follws: Sepember, 44%c, October at 44c, and November at 44% c per bu.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUPTER.

Our local butter market is not in as good shape as a week ago. Receipts are still very large, and the great bulk of them leave much to be desired in the way of quality. The average of the rece'pts of dairy sell at 15@:6c, but a really fine article would be taken just as readily at 17c or even 18c, were it to be had. Low grade stock is entirely neglected. In creamery there is also some weakness, and prices are about one cent lower, or 18@22c per lb., according to quality. The fine pastures are increasing the flow of milk materially. At Chicago fairly satisfactory trade is reported, with the demand chiefly for the good to choice qualities, those selling at firm prices. The market was not especialy active, however, with poor lots slow at irregular figures. Quotations there yesterday were as follows; Fancy separator goods, 22@23%c; fine, 19@ 221/c; good to choice, 16@181/c; fine dairies, 181/@20c; medium to fair, 12@17c; packing stock, fresh, 8@9c, old, [4@6c. The New York market presents a firm tone on fancy grades of Western creamery, owing to light supply, while the lower grades of western are in large supply and weak. Eastern stock is dull except for the best quality, receipts of which are light and firmly held. Quotations in that market vesterday were as follows: BASTERN STOCK.

	Creamony State and Ponn seconds		-
	Creamery, State and Penn., seconds	17	@21
	to firsts		Corr
0	extras		0
u	State dairy, half-firkin tubs and pails		•
	firsts	18	@19
,	State dairy, half-firkin tubs and pails,		
0	seconds	16	@17
	State dairy, tubs, thirds	13	@15
đ	State dairy, firkins, extras		@19
8	State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	16	@18
d	WESTERN STOCK.		
	Creamery, Elgin, extra		223
0	Creamery, other Western, extras	557	2 23
е	Creamery, Western, average fists	19	@21
	Creamery, Western, seconds	16	218
-	Creamery, Western, thirds	14	@15
p	Creamery, Western, fourths	12	@13
h	Creamery, Western, June, extras	18	@19
,	Creamery, Western, June, firsts	16	@17
1	Creamery, Western, June, seconds	14	@15 @16
	Western imitation creamery, firsts	15 12	@14
-	Western imitation creamery, seconds	10	@11
9	Western imitation creamery thirds Western dairy, firsts	13	@14
0	Western dairy, seconds.	11	212
0	Western dairy, thirds	10	@10
	Western dairy, June, seconds to		0.0
8	firs's	104	C 12
0	Western factory, June, firkins, extra		(ca18
	Western factory, June tubs, extra	12	@123
- 1	Western factory, June, seconds to		-
8	firsts		@113
_	Western factory, fresh, firkins		@12
B	Western factory, fresh, tubs, firsts	114	@12
8	Western factory, seconds		@11
	Western dairy and factory, thirds		@10
2	Western dairy and factory, fourths	8	Ø 9

Old Western dairy or factory..... 6%011 The exports of butter from New York since May 1st, the beginning of the trade

year, compare as follows:	Exports.
For week ending Sept. 22	476,953 545,046
Same week 1889 Since May 1, 1889	8,364 652
Same time last year	9,017,933

The market is in good shape here and at eastern points, but Chicago dropped off a little. The make is large for this season of the year; but begins to shrink materially. In this market quotations range from 9@ 9%e for late makes of full cream, and the tone is fairly strong, At Chicago prices are lower than a week ago on some grades. and buyers and sellers are apart in their views regarding the future of values. Prices were quotably steady, though the outward movement was but moderate. Quotation yesterday were as follows: Fall cream cheddars, 8%c per lb.; do twins, 8%@9c; single flats, 9@9%c; Young Americas, 9%@10c; hard skims, flats, 3@5c; brick cheese, 111/@121/c. The New York market was very slow yesterday, but values show an advance from the figures of a week ago. Fancy makes, suitable for the home trade, are meeting with a fair demand. In the in terior prices seem to be above a parity with with those ruling in New York city. Quo-

ations in that market yesterday	were as
ollows:	
tate factory, fancy, full cream, Angust. tatefactory choice tate factory, fine, full cream. tate factory, good tate factory, fair tate factory, ordinary. tate factory, light skims, choice.	810 914 810 81 710 81 710 71 710 71
tate factory, skims, fine	6 @ 6% 4%@ 5% 2%@ 3% 6% 6 8%
The exports of cheese from Ne	w York

since May 1 (the beginning	of	the	trad
year) compare as follows:		_	
		E	lbs.
For week ending Sept. 22		3.	482,85
Same week 1889		. 1,	937,93
Since May 1, 1890		. 49,	507,10
Same time last year		. 53,	021,84
At Utica, on Monday, the	m	arket	wa

quiet and steady, with prices unchanged. Amount sold figured up 12,640 boxes, against 12,927 boxes the previous week, and 14,485 for the corresponding date last year. The range of prices was from 8%@9%c, with 8%@9c the ruling figures.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted steady, with fair demand; quotations were 45s. 0d. per cwt. for finest colored and white new American, an advance of 1s from the figures quoted a week ago,

THERE is a very active demand for bar ley at present, and the late advance in prices has been held up to a day or two ago, when the large imports of Canadian, which is being pushed forward as fast as possible 5,928,570 bu, at the corresponding date in to evade the higher duties of the McKinley bill, weakened the market, and \$1.45 per ing to quality. Most sales by sample range ments of Canadian barley, farmers there be-

This is how some one figures it out: From a bushel of corn a distiller gets four gallons sold very cheap. Immediate possession ernment gets \$3.60, the farmer who raises date says: "If the crop had turned out as yesterday was firm and higher. The feeling the corn gets 40 cents, the railroad gets \$1, has been strong all week, and quotations the manufacturer gets \$4, the retailer gets George D. Turner, care of First Nationa

THE POTATO MARKET.

CHASE, Lake Co., Sept. 20, 1890

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. What is the reason you have fo little to say about the potato market lately? The crop is good in this region and farmers are desirous of obtaining as much as possible for them. Pelivate agents agent they are worth for them. Private reports say they are worth from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter it Ohlo, Illinois and Indiana, but shippers are only offering fifty cents here. Some sales have been made for fifty cents in the field. If you can give us any pointers on the sub-

Potatoes have been rather weak in thi market all season, although prices have been higher. The receipts were of very poor qual ity, which accounts for the lessened demand. Receipts were of course of the earlier varieties, and the drouth in the latter part of July and early August affected them badly. Since the later crop has begun to come forward they are of much better quality, and shippers are buying freely for shipment to other points, where the crop fared worse than in Michigan. The crop is short in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. It is considerably below the average in this State, some sections having very few, while others have a fair and in other instances a good crop. Prices have advanced here the past week and now selling by the car-load on track at 60@70c per bushel, while from stores they sell at 70@75c. Consumers are paying 75@ 80e per bu. At Chicago, the Illinois and Wisconsin crops being poor, prices have advanced, and yesterday quotations in car-lots were as follows: Burbank, Rose, and Beauty of Hebron, 85@92c per bu.; fair to good, same varieties, 75@82c per bu.; east ern grown, and this would comprise Michigan stock, 95c@\$1 00 per bu. These pr'ces are for assorted stock. With such prices ruling, growers ought to get from 60@65c per bu., according to proximity to market and condition of crop. Large shipments are being made from this State to the St. Louis and Cincinnati markets. It looks as if fu ture prices would be higher, as the European crop is too light to permit of importations, as has been the case in former years when prices advanced in the United States; besides the McKinley bill, which will probably become a law within a few days, increases the tariff on foreign potatoes to 20c per bushel, which will be very apt to put a stop year ago. The exports for the two months to shipments from abroad.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRAZIL

A correspondent of the New York World writing to that paper in reference to the opportunities of American merchants to secure the Brazilian trade, says the foreign commerce of that country amounts to \$176,000, 000 annually, of which exports average \$96, . 000,000 and imports \$80,000,000, about onethird of the aggregate trade being with the United States. Of the reason why this country has not secured more of this trade Mr. Klein cays:

"Up to the present time by far the largest part of the trade has been almost entirely n the hands of English and German merchants. This has largely been due to the with a natural sympathy and preference for nent as its own, used all possible means to divert trade towards such countries rather than in the direction of a republic. But the chief fault has been with American mer chants themselves, who made no effort either to push their trade or to cultivate that which they succeeded in obtaining. They declined to profit by the experience of Eng-lish and German merchants and refused to prepare goods especially suited to B azilian vants and tastes. No effort has been made to study the demands of the trade, but on the other hand their business principle seems to have been to say to Brazilians, Take what is offered or leave it alone."

A case is cited in which a New York house sent a large shipment of calicoes and muslins, without having consulted the demands of the trade in that line of goods. The goods were not gay and bright enough to suit native castomers, and had to be sold at a loss; while a consignment of German and English goods though of inferior quality sold at a profit. Another instance is cited: "A New York merchant shipped a large

quantity of flour to Rio de Janeiro. This was put up in 100-pound lots in ordinary cotton sacks. At none of the Brazilian ports nentioned can vessels go alongside of the because of the formation of the harbor. They lie off shore a distance of 300 yards to two miles, all freight being transferred from the ships to 'light-ers,' which then unload at the docks. The work of loading and unloading the 'light-ers' is done by gangs of careless and ignor-ant Zuchias, who have no thought of the cargo save to get it unloaded as soon as possible. In handling the flour mentioned more than one sack in eight was broken n through carelessness, and the contents Those sacks which reached shore in a sound condition were piled up on the wharf and left without the least protection from the weather. In the humid climate of Brazil dampness penetrates everywhere very quickly, the result being that in this case the contents of those sacks lying nearest to dampness, while one of the sudden heavy rainfalls peculiar to the country, coming up quickly, the greater number of the rest were completely spoiled. The Brazilian consignee, of course, refused to accept the

oods.
"About the same time a large invoice of lour from England was received. came in big, strong oaken casks, each holdunds. No amount of rough or areless handling by the stevedores in the 'lighters' could in any way injure them, and they were unloaded on the wharf in the same manner that the flour in sacks had been, and although subjected to a rainstorm and the natural dampness of the atmosphere, yet the contents were in no way in jured. The shipper, it is true, charged the consignee more than would have been the case had the shipments been made in sacks, but this fact was not objected to by the latter, who readily disposed of the cas for more than it had cost him.

for more than it had cost him.
"The facts concerning the conditions in which the two shipments arrived were related by the Brazilian consignee to his business associates and by them to others, the result being that all future orders from these merchants for flour were sent to England instead of to the United States."

FARM for sale of 520 acres in Crockery ownship, Ottawa County. One of the best farm houses in the county; ample barns and sheds, large apple orchards, well watered, and situated near the village of Nunica, on the D., G. H. & M. R. R. This is one of the best stock farms in the State; also well adapted to all kinds of grain, and will be given. Will also be sold in parcels of 40 acres and upwards to suit purchasers. Terms easy. For full particulars call on or address Bank, Grand Haven, Mich,

PRODUCTION OF WOOL IN RUS- For the 42d annual fair of the Oakland apply. As a matter of fact he didn't do SIA.

The Russie Commerciale, in an article on

charged on trains.

Crop Notes.

THE potato crop in the vicinity of Evart is

fine. A large acreage was planted in the

spring and the high prices are very satisfac-

tory to farmers. The late potatoes are still

MR. C. A. DAVIS, of Albion, Calhoun Co.

reports having just threshed the wheat from

have decided there is more money in wheat

than in rye; and whereas they formerly raised

from five to 35 acres each season, this yea

FARMERS are well pleased with their seeding

this year, and say that wheat has been gotten

in this fall under better conditions than for

many past. If nothing unfavorable inter

venes, the crop next year will be very large

On the third pay day, the cashler of the

pickle factory at Perry distributed \$4,000

among the farmers in the vicinity who had

raised the cucumbers. The industry has been

so profitable to the farmers that they will en

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

A Palmyra man has a crop of fifty tons of

Three Oaks loses its featherbone factory,

Clinton, Lenawee County, has a gum fac

gage more extensively in it next year.

here is not ten acres on a section.

Co., at Highland, Oakland Co.

growing and promise well.

Can any one beat it?

-Caro Advertiser.

the production of wool in that country says: "Russia owns nearly 50 000,000 ordinary sheep and 15,000,000 Merinos. European Russia has 40,000,000, of which 38,000,000 are ordinary sheep and 2,000,000 Merinos. The Caucasus has 12,000,000, of which 10,-000,000 are ordinary sheep and 2,000,000 are Merinos. Sheep are met with in nearly for round trip, good going on any above every province of Russia, with this differ- dates and return on all trains to October 3d. ence, that they are far more numerous in the southern provinces than in those of the north. Owing to the immense stretches of pasture land, and to the temperate climate of the centre of Russia-which allows of flocks being kept in the fields nearly the whole of the year -the rearing of fine-wooled sheep predominates, particularly in the kingdom of Poland. There was a timeabout 1860-when the rearing of the fine wooled sheep was in a high state of development, owing to the protectionist measures adopted by the government, but since that period it has fallen off considerably. The construction of new railways has given a fresh impetus to land cultivation in the centre of Russia; the rents of land increased, while the prices of wool fell simultaneously under the influence of the competition of Australia, America, and the Cape of Good Hope. During the last few years the rearing of fine-wooled sheep has shown a tendency to increase in the southern part of the Caucasus, which is rich in pasturage. The annual production of wool in Russia amounts to about 160,700 tons, which gives approximately six lbs. of wool for each sheep. This must be an error-ED. FARMER. | Of this amount over 20,000 tons are exported, the greater part of which comes to this country; while, on the other hand, Russia imports more than 10,000 tons of wool, the value of the imports being more than that of the large quantity of exports."

THE cattle exports for August, according to the returns made to the Bureau of Statistics, show a marked gain over those of Au-

gust, 1889. The number was 41,140, valued

at \$3,352,138, for last month, against 34,821, valued at \$2,909,880, for the same month a ending August 31 show a similar advance; from 64 239 head, valued at \$5,287,202, in 1889, to 76,749 head, valued at \$6,268 986. in 1890. The exports of hogs show a further falling off; from 5.165 in August, 1889, to 4,994, va'ued at \$38,720, in August, 1890. The values for the two months ending August 31 were \$9,798 in 1889 and \$61,739 in 1890. The total value of beef, hog and dairy products exported during August was \$11,147,052 in 1889 and \$10,476,840 in 1890. The totals for the eight months ending August 31, however, show a gain for this year, the figures being \$76,941,550 in 1889 and \$85,-497,271 in 1890. The total beef and hog

against \$6,919,417 for 1889.

THE beef from the steers fed at the Agri-

cultural College which we spoke of last week

was sold to Detroit parties, and will be cut

Ave., purchased one-half of it and Sydney

Square, the other half. The carcasses were

side of the different steers killed. Mr. Wm.

Wreford afterwards purchased of Mr. Per-

kins the half of the Devon steer and a half

of one of the Holsteins. These are now

Son, in the Central Market, and will be cut

ONE of the "big four" cattle men of Chi

cago, Nelse Morris, has begun suit against

two Missouri cattle men for \$26,500, because

for Morris, were the indirect cause of Texas

fever being introduced into his herd of 4.

300 head. The complainant states that he

R. W. SAGE, of Mundy, Genesee County

aised 715 bushels of oats from 12 acres of

ground, machine measure, and they averag-

ed from 35 to 38 lbs. to the bushel. That

would be 591/2 bushels per acre, machine

measure, and beats the yield reported by Mr.

A Society to be known as the veterans

of the Michigan State Agricultural Society

is to be formed at a meeting to be held in

Detroit shortly. A preliminary meeting

was held during the late State Fair. Among

those who were in attendance were J. C.

sterling, ex-President Hyde, G. W. Phillips,

E. W. Rising, Henry Fralick, C. H. Phillips,

H. O. Hauford, D. W. Howard, A. J. Dean

THE potato crop in Colorado and South

singular in view of the reports of long

MR. C. L. THOMPSON has left on our table

liberal sample of the finest tomatoes that we

have ever seen-three varieties, the "Pota-

to," the "Livingston," and the "Mammoth

Beefsteaks," two of the latter weighing 2%

lbs., the largest of which measured 12% inches

German Day.

Monday, Oct. 6th, the Germans of Detroit

have arranged to celebrate as "German

Day." All the German societies of the city

and the different trades and manufacturers

will participate in a parade. To give all of

its patrons along the line an opportunity to

witness and take part in the celebration the

Company has decided to run a special

train from Owosso and stations east on that

day. The train will leave Owosso at 4:45 A.

M., the fare for the round trip being \$1 75.

with correspondingly low rates from other sta

tions. Returning the train will leave Detroi

"Old Reliable" D., G. H. & M. Railway

in diameter and 16% inches in circumference

ard J. M. Sterling.

drouths in the latter State.

-Corunna Independent.

twelve hours in the city.

lost nearly 200 head because of this.

Messmore, of Shelby Township.

up by them.

Old soldiers held a reunion at Orion this week which was well attended. Everybody had a good time. Britton, Lenawee County, has two sorghum products exported show a slight gain for mills where considerable quantities of cane are annually converted into syrup. August of this year, the figures being \$9,-412,459, against \$9,037,674 for August, 1889. Corn-cutting has been the leading farm oc-The totals for ten months were \$83,342,798 in 1889 and \$97,791,446 in 1890. Dairy proverage crop. ducts alone showed a marked falling off in

This is "fair week." The woods are full of exports, from \$2,109,378 in August, 1889, to \$1,064,381 in August, 1890. The show-'em. All good ones, too. Saginaw, Lareer, Adrian, Eaton Rupida, Howell, Coldwater, Romeo, etc., all had 'em. ing for the four months ending August 31 is not quite so bad, being \$5,551,583 for 1890, A commercial use for tamarack has at las

been found. Paper pulp is being manufac-tured out of it at Alpena, and the pulp makes a good quality of manilla paper. Hamburg sent Boston two thousand bushels of beans in one consignment recently.

number of carloads have also gone forward up here. Wm. Perkins, Jr., of Grand River to the same point from South Lyon. Rev. W. J. Aldrich, late pastor of the M. E. B. Dixon, one of the members of the firm of church at Muskegon, and recently appointed presiding elder of the Lansing district, died

Hammond, Standish & Co., of Cadillac on the 10th, of hemorrhage of the lungs. During the past five years 15 sawmills along divided equally between them, each taking a the Saginaw river have burned. The mil's had a cutting capacity of 250,000 feet. Three new mills have been built during that time.

The Lapeer Democrat says eighty acres of wheat on the Maciennan farm returned 2,800 bushels of wheat, an average of 35 bushels per acre. The wheat was of the Clawson va-

hanging in the stall of Thomas Barlum & The Imlay City Times says 18 cars of livestock were sent forward to eastern 'markets from that point on Saturday, 20th inst. Over four thousand dollars were paid out for swine

Herefords belonging to Sotham & Stickney, of Pontiac, and their handsome bull, Perfecthe defendants, in allowing through Texans tion, valued at \$2,000, and two valuable cows

n 1888 to mingle with cattle being pastured The Fiint Globe figures that the farmers of Genesee County get from their wool and lambs and sheep sold, an average of \$500,000 annually. This is the net value of products,

Hon. Daniel B. Hibbard, of Jackson, died on the 24th, aged 72 years. He had resided in the Central City for half a century and his name has been connected with nearly all its name has been connected with principal business enterprises.

Col. O. H. Moore, of Coldwater, well know citizen and soldier, both in the volunteer and regular army, has been taken to a private asylum, his mind giving way, the result of a sunstroke received ten years aro, from which he never recovered.

Montcalm County farmers have organized county produce and stock association for the purpose of marketing their stock and produce more advantageously. S. A. Grow and Henry Kent, of Greenville, are president and

Sparks from a passing tug set fire to Eddy Bros. dooks at Bay City on the 24th, and the result was one of the biggest fires ever known in the Saginaw Valley. The loss is \$75,000 worth of lumber and \$15,000 on the dooks. with about one-haif insured. The Filnt Globe sums up the agricultural

situation thusly: Drovers are now paying \$3.50 to \$3.75 per hundred for hogs, live weight. Last year they paid \$3 for live hogs. A year ago wheat brought 81 cents, oats 23, Dakota is reported good. This seems rather oats 40 and corn 58. A recount of certain census districts in this

oity by the city directory people seems to in-dicate that there were at least 16,000 people who escaped the enumerators and did not get on the blanks. This would give Detroit a population of 223,997 instead of 207,790 as in dicated by the census returns. Judge Grove has decided that the directors of the Kent County Agricultural Society had ample authority in the matter of purchase of

a new site for fair grounds and declined to in-terfere. The injunction obtained by the opposing members is dissolved, and the work of laying out a track and making improvements is to be begun at once. A Jackson man has invented a machine for outling and binding corn, which the Courier says promises to become popular among the farmers. The machine has been in operation for a few days and is said to work to perfection. It will out and bind about the same amount as a reaper, is drawn by two horses and cuts two rows of corn at a time.

Jacob Dolor, farmer, of Byron, Kent Co.. was arrested for slander on the 25th. His son had been arrested at Ailegan the day before. His troubles caused him to desire a spec dy exit from this sinful world, so he hung him-self to a tree while the constable waited for him to feed his horses. He was cut down, resuscitated, and jailed just the same.

A glib-tongued fellow had "personal magnetism" enough about him to sell a box of corn salve for a dollar to a few dozen Kalamazoolans one day this week, promising to return in a day or two and deliver 10½ yards of dress goods, on which the dollar was to at 8 P. M., thus giving excursionists over

County Agricultural Society, to be held at anythir gof the kind, but lined his wallet with dollar bills and skipped.

Pontiae, Oct. 2d and 3d, the Detroit, Grand James McDonald, of Fort Gratiot, was Haven & Milwaukee Railway will sell round some time ago appointed guardian of his son William, who had received \$10,000 from a western ratiroad for the loss of an arm and was "blowing it in" after the fashion of trip tickets from Detroit to Pontiac and return, for 80 cents. Valid only going and returning on day of issue. Tickets must be most young spendthrifts. Now young Mc-Donald appears in court asking for the appurchased at station, as full fare will be pointment of a guardian for he ground that he is spending the \$10,000 to On September 30 to October 3, round trip tickets will be sold at one fare and a third

Two sons of Dr. Grandy, of Adrian, ramed rwo cons or Dr. Grandy, of Adrian, ramed Victor, eleven years old, and Frank, a couple of years cider, had a little quarrel over some boyish difference, last Sunday. Later in the day Victor was discovered in the barn, where he bad hanged himself. It is thought possibly he came to his death by accident, as he had been known to perform a gymnas-ic feat which could produce such a result if not successful. THE Owosso canning factory turns out an cessful.

average of 2,500 cans of corn and tomatoes Deputy revenue co'lectors dropped on Andrew Arat of ski, a poor Po'e who cannot sprak or understand English, and hauled him before the city courts for the illegal manufacture of snuff. He picked up cigar stubs in the street, Aried them, and by allow and laborators. THIRTY thousand bushels of cucumbers have been delivered to the Highland Pickle treet, dried them and by slow and laborious street, dried them and by slow and laborious processes involving the use of pounders worn smooth by long use and which he had made himself, managed to produce a poor snug which he sold to Polish women, and thus sup-THE Olivet Optic says: G. P. Hough, of Benton, hulled 100 bushels of clover seed ported bimself. He was rot aware he was violating a law in thus earning a livelihood. from 35 acres and sold it for \$4.50 per bushel.

The salmon pack on the Frazer river, B. C., 8 246 150 cases, or over 11,750,000 lbs., worth

A water-spout devastated the village of Hot Springs, Ark., on the night of the 22nd. The property loss is set at \$75,000.

Twenty-five carloads of hops, carrying about 180 tons, left Puyallup, Wash., this 2 acres, and got a total of 512 bushels of nice week, for shipment to London, Eng. clean wheat. That would be 42% bushels per acre. That's good enough for a poor year. Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, widow of the late Gen. John C. Fremont, is reported to be sick and in destitute circumstances at her home in Los Angeles, Cal.

THE Hilliards correspondent of the Allegan Two lottery companies who cannot do busi-Gazette says farmers in that neighborhood ness in the United States under the present ons by the Mexican government.

The Union Pacific railroad owes the government \$50,9:2,765. This sum falls due in the jears between 1895-99, and the directors sak an extension of time and a lower rate of in-

Manufacturers of prints at Fall River, Mass, will curtail production by closing sixty hours during the month of October. Seveneighths of the mill men have signed the

The cutter Wolcott, now at Port Townsend, has been ordered to prepare for sea, the sup-posed object of the cruise being to intercept the Canadian sealers fitting out at Victoria for a winter trip.

The New York Tribune has erected a fine bronze statue of Horace Greeley, the founder of the paper, which was unveiled by Miss Gabrielle Greeley on the 21st. The statue is of bronze and cost \$23,000. The upper peninsula mines, though the

strip is still but about half developed, have paid \$128,000,000 n dividends, which is within 16 per cent of the amount paid by all the mines west of the Mississippi. American ressels in the navy wil no longer Tests of armor at Annapolis "ironelad."

have developed the superiority of nickel over fron, and the Scretary of the Navy will purchase that material for armor clad vessels. It is rumored that the Manhattan, the Sun

the Paragon Refining Oil Companies, all of Ohio, have consolidated into an independent company which will undertake to beard the Standard Oil octopus in the oil business The combination represents \$5,000,000 capital. The Ohio Land & Development Co., recently

rganized, has secured 2,000 town lots an 5.000 acres of valuable ore lands in Tenn at a cost of \$500,000. The company is capital-ized at \$1,000,000, the surplus of \$500,000 to be used in locating factories and actual develor ments. It is asserted that certain New York and

Th cago capitalists are considering favorably scheme to build an air line railroad from New York to Chicago which will not paralle any other line but run through unoccupied territory. It will cross and exchange business with 60 other ra:lroads.

Dan. Berry, of Henderson, Ky., advertised for a wife in a Chicago paper. There are always plenty to catch at such a green baft, and Daniel had no difficulty in getting a wife who lived with him three days,

asks of her is a divorce. United States authorities are after the lottery schemes and the newspapers who advertise them. The issue of the Birmingham (Ala) Age Herald of the 25th inst., and the current week's issue of the Atlanta Constitution have been seized by the inspector be-

cause they contained lottery advertisements. On Wednesday a great crowd gathered at a Chicago church to witness the funeral of three of the victims of a recent ratiroad collision. Suddenly a section of the densely crowded sidewalk, 16 feet long, collapsed and 100 people were thrown down. The crowd pressed in upon them, and though no one was killed, many received bad injuries.

A bell weighing 10,500 pounds has been cast at Milwaukee for the Wisconsin Central rail-way station at Chicago. It is the third largest bell in the country and the largest in Chicago. It can be heard ten miles on land and twenty niles on water, and is eminently calculate to drive into total insanity the unfortunal people who must hve near its location.

The trial of Birchell, for the murder of Benwell last February, is in progress at Woodstock, Ont. Benwell, it will be remem-bered, was the son of an Englishman, sent to this country to learn practical farming under self as owner of a large stock farm. Benwell's body was found in a swamp cumstantial evidence connected Bircheil with he crime.

Wilford Woodruff, "president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," is out with a formal manifesto in which he denies the statements sent by the press from Salt Lake City to the effect that polygamy is still practiced among the "Saints" and that forty plural marriages have been solemnized since June. He declares his intention to sub-mit to the laws and to use his influence to persuade his flock to do likewise. Three-fourths of Aspinwall were destroyed

by fire in the early hours of the 23rd inst. About 100 cars of freight at the railroad depot were destroyed. The entire business por tion of the town was wiped out. The military had to be called out to quell a mob of looters, and fired upon them, killing several. The lotal loss is set at \$1,500,000, of which the Panama railway loses \$100,000. The insurance is very light. W. R. Schreiber, cashier of a Columbus,

bank, over a year ago made up a bundle of \$33,000 of the bank's funds and neglecting to notify his employers of his intention, changed his residence from Columbus to Canada, residing alternately at Windsor and Montreal. On Thursday he ventured across to Detroit and was promptly arrested. He thought his offence had been forgotten, but the argus-eyed minions of the law have go

Two hundred or more of the leading from and steel makers of Europe are coming to the United States to spend a month studying the iron and steel business of this country. America is the greatest iron and steel consumer in the world. The consumption is constantly increasing the world over, and is likely to tax the productive powers of the United States and all other countries. Hou, Edward Atkinson calculates from data carefully prepared that the present production of the countries of th 38,000,000 tons of pig iron annually, of which this country makes 10,000,000 tons, must in the next ten years be increased to at least 44,000,000 tons by 1900, or, if the demand increases as within a few recent years, not less than 56,000,000 tons will be required by the close of the next ten years.

Foreignt

A commercial panic prevails at Lisbon. It is reported that Emperor William will visit the United States in 1893 and take in the World's Fair.

German wine growers declare the new tariff bill will ruin the export wine trade with America, and ask the Chancellor to use

There is trouble at Goa, Portugal's posses-

ntana Ag'l Society

Michigan State Agr

Sent.

NAME OF SOCIE

ST

Ohio State Society... Texas State Fair and E Wisconsin State Societ West Va. State Ag'l Soc Eastern Maine State F Ind. & So. Mich o. Ind. & So. Mich an Antonio Fair... outhern Minnesots t. Louis Ag'l and M oronto Industrial cort Huron Exposi

Brighton Market Fair.

Isdale County Ingham County enawee County Oakland County ... Oceana County Ag'l S Genessee Cou

dred people have been petitioned for annexati Sir George Trevely

ed bitter'y against a lo ican snobs" to acquir Highlands. What abo snobs" who France is the last co is suffering from floods. beyond its banks and a

age has been done.

mort, near Marseille square miles of terric vineyards, were subme The arrest of Messre Nationalist leaders, and jail under circumstance in the way of treatment dignation in Ireland, as sympathize with that When O Br to Tipperary for trial National sts boarded the there was a collision wit which the rational wes was frequently used. den!ed en rance to the ment became intense the police fo lowed, men were badly injur one of those badly hu vere thrown open and Reports of the scenes cate a decided bias or against the prisoners.

FRUIT and Orname Berry Plants, Shrubs, Tholesale and Retail. I. E. ILGENFR

LARGEST AND F

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HICKORY MERI

I have a few choice ye two year old rams, of my offer for sale at reasonal choice yearling rams by t HICKORY

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Those in want of a cho can be supplied at reason curnish a few young ewe POLAND-Pigs of both sexes for se of G. W. Harrington and Prices low to close out.

> FOR SALE of 65 ewes, 30 lambs

Byron FOR S Pure Kirklevington bu 29th, number 88955. Ca red; a fine animal. For price address

Osceola Coun are Ha

Biggest crops of all kind Go there and buy a farm Cleared; best of soil; all price only \$14.00 per acre M. E.

FRENCH Black PERCHE FOR S

The Largest and Best Equi Fifty head of imported now on sale. Latest imp Parties wishing to purch advantage to visit us at Coach and Black Perche Prices and terms to suit

EYERGREEN HORSE BANGOF

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STATE AND DISTRICT FAIRS.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	HELD AT	DATE.	SECRETARY.	POST-OFFICE.
Michigan State Agricultural Society	Lansing	Sept. 8 to 12	J C Sterling F P Borgardus	Monroe.
Pastorn Mich Ag'l Society	Ypsilanti	Sept. 16 to 19 Sept. 23 to 27	W J Bartow	SaginawCity
AT Abonstorn AP' SOCIETY		Sept. 22 to 26	A C Titus	Three Rivers
Southwestern Mich Ag'l Society	Pueblo	Oct. 2 to 8	J K Shireman	
Colorado State Ag'l Society	Dover	Sept. 29 to Oct. 4	D P Barnard	Dover.
Delaware State Ag'l Society	Macon	Oct. 22 to 30	R A Nisbet	Macon.
Georgia State Ag'l Society		Sept. 28 to 27	Alex Heron	Indianapolis
Indiana State Society	Peorla	Sept 29 to Oct 4	W C Girrard	Springfield.
lowa State Society	Des Moines	Aug 29 to Sept 5	John R shaffer	Fairfield.
The State Society	Topeka	Sept. 12 to 20	E G Moon	Topeka.
Island State Ag 1 COCIETY	Shreveport.	Nov 3 to 8	J J Horan	Shreveport.
Missouri State Ag'l Society	Sedalia	Aug 19 to 28	A L Burr	Sedalia.
Montana Ag'l Society	Helena	Aug 20 to 30	Francis Pope	Helena.
stimmonote State Ag'l Society	St. Paul	Sept. 8 to 13	V M Leggett	Hamlin.
There's State Society	Lincoln	Sept. 5 to 19		Brownville.
Now Vork State Society	Syracuse	Sept. 11 to 18	J S Woodward	
alla Ctato Society	Columbus	Sept. 15 to 20		Columbus.
Barras Stole Fair and Exposition	Dallas	Oct. 18 to Nov. 4		Dallas.
Giagonsin State Society	Milwaukee	Sept. 15 to 20		Madison.
Wast Va State Ag'l Society	Wheeling	Sept. 8 to 12	Geo S Otte	Wheeling.
Fostern Maine State Fair	Bangor	Sept. 3 to 6	J P Buss	Bangor.
Contral Fair	Trenton	Sept 29 to Oct. 3	J G Muirhead.	Trenton.
Sortheastern Indiana Association	Waterloo, I'd	Sept. 6 to 10	M Kiplinger	Waterloo.
vo Ind. & So. Mich Ag I Society	South Bend.	Sept. 15 to 19	Chas G Towle	
an Antonio Fair	SanAnto, Tex	Sept. 30 to Oct. 11.	L J Wartham.	San Antonio.
Southern Minnesota Fair	Rochester	Sept. 1 to 6	C Van Campen Arthur Uhl	Rochester.
t. Louis Ag'l and M. Ass'n	St. Louis, Mo	Oet. 5 to 11	H J Hill	St. Louis.
foronto Industrial Exhibition		Sept. 8 to 20 Sept 15 to 19	W C Anderson	
Port Huron Exposition	rort muron	Sept 10 to 19	" Canderson	rt. Huron,

MICHIG	AN CO	DMIX	PAIL	ls.	
Union Ag'l Society Union Fair Bay County Ag'l Society Branch County. Calhoun County Ingham County Ingham County Lenawee County Midland County Oakland County Oceana County Ag'l Society Armada Ag'l Society. Northern Michigan Ag'l Society Central Fair Association. Washtenaw Co. Ag'l & Hort'l Socity Universion County Fair.	Fenton Hadley Ionia Morenei Miford. Plymouth Petersburg Stockbridge Litchfield Dowagiac Bay City Coldwater Marshall Hillsdale Mason Adrian Lapeer Midland Pentiac Hart Fiint Armada Greenville Hubbarkston Ann Arbor Howell East Jordon	Oct. 7 to 10 Oct. 7 to 10 Sept. 16 to Sept. 17 to Oct. 7 to 10 Sept. 23 to Sept. 16 to Sept. 23 to Sept. 30 to Oct. 8 to 11 Oct. 7 to 10 Sept. 30 to Sept. 30 to Sept. 24 to Sept. 29 to Sept. 29 to Sept. 29 to Sept. 23 to Sept. 23 to Sept. 30 to Oct. 8 to 11 Sept. 23 to Sept. 23 to Sept. 30 to Oct. 8 to 11 Sept. 23 to Sept. 30 to Oct. 8 to 10 Sept. 30 to Oct. 8 to 10 Sept. 30 to Oct. 10 to 3 Sept. 30 to Oct. 1 to 3 Oct. 7 to 10. Sept. 38, 24, Oct. 8 to 14 Oct. 8 to 10 Oct. 8 to 10 Oct. 8 to 10 Oct. 8 to 10 Oct. 1 to 3 Oct. 2 to 10 Oct. 2 to 10 Oct. 2 to 10 Oct. 3 to 10 Oct. 3 to 10 Oct. 8 t	W H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	R Smith W Crabbs. Fielden B Crosby. Gramkie. C Niehols. B Agard. G Rix. S Fitch. D W Fisk. C Rommings Fitzsimmons H Ives. L Mills. C Roberts. ul Foster. A Wyckoff. hn R Butler. hn H Hlcok Barringer. S Gibson. H Gill s R Bsch. mer PBeach. mer PBeach.	Fenton. Hadley. Ionia. Morenci. Morenci. Mifford. Plymouth. Petersburg. Stockbridg: Litchfield. Dowagiac. Bay City. Coldwater. Marshail. Hillsdale. Mason. Adrian. Lapeer. Midland. Pontiac. Hart. Filnt. Armada. Greenville. Hubbardsto Ann Arbor Howell. East Jordon

I will offer for sale at WIXOM, Oakland

At 2 o'clock, p m.

Mostly Young Cattle.

W. C. WIXOM,

Catalogues will be sent on application.

AUCTION SALE.

The entire stock of

Farming Implements,

C. B. BOUGHNER,

AUCTION,

Farm and Personal Property for Sale,

The undersigned having lost his wife will sell

THURSDAY, Oct. 2, 1890,

At 12 o'clock sharp, the following property:

Terms of sale of personal property: All sums of \$5 and under, cash; sums over \$5, one year's credit will be given, with good approved notes drawing six per cent interest.

CLEVELAND BAYS

50 Grand COACH STALLIONS

AND MARES rom which to choose, and all bred to please you See our list of premiums at Detroit and Lansing for 1890. Send for catalogue.

PAW PAW, MICH.

ALLEN STOCK FARM,

ALLEN, MICH.

T. M. Southworth, Proprietor.

Shorthorn Cattle and Merino Sheep.

Animals of both sexes always on hand and at prices to suit the times. Farm, two miles from station,

JOHN HANLEY.

dred people have been killed. Goanese have

PUBLIC SALE Sir George Trevelyn, an English "gentlesan," in a speech recently delivered inveighed bitterly against a lowing "moneyed American snobs" to acquire deer forests in the
Highlands. What about "moneyed English
snobs" who own thousand of acres in the Shorthorn Cattle France is the last country heard from which

beyond its banks and a great amount of damage has been done. The canal banks at Mailmort, near Marselles, gave way, and six square miles of territory, mostly covered by vineyards, were submerged. The loss is great. The arrest of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, Nationalist leaders, and their confinement in jail under circumstances of unusual severty in the way of treatment, has roused much indignation in Ireland, and among those who sympathize with that country in its present state. When O Brion and Dilion were taken to Tipperary for trial, a large delegation of Nationalists boarded the train. At Tipperary there was a collision with the local police, in which the national weapon, the shilalagh, was frequently used. When the public was denied character to the courtroom the excitement become intense and another row with the police followed, in which a number of the police fo lowed, in which a number of men were badly injured. Timothy Harr ng-ton, member of parliament from Dublin, was one of those badly hurt. Finally the doors were thrown open and the public admitted. Reports of the scenes in the courtroom indicate a decided bias on the part of the crown

I. E. ILGENFRITZ & SONS,

MERINO EWES.

G. L. HOYT, SALINE, MICH

HICKORY GROVE MERINOS!

I have a few choice yearling and two or three we year old rams, of my own breeding, which I fifer for sale at reasonable prices. Also a few choice yearling rams by the celebrated Diamond. Come soon if you want your choice. A. A. WOOD,

HICKORY GROVE

POLAND-CHINAS!

A lot of young boars, ready for service, far owed this spring, which are extra fine ones Also a few choice young sows. A. A. WOOD. SALINE, MICH.

MERINOS! Those in want of a choice ram for their flocks

be supplied at reasonable prices. I can also ish a few young ewes if applied for soon. POLAND-CHINAS. Pigs of both sexes for sale, bred from the herds of G. W. Harrington and the Barnes Brothers. Prices low to close out. Address

F. C. WOOD. SALINE, MICH. FOR SALE, CHEAP.

Flock of thoroughbred Merino Sheep, consist-ng of 65 ewes, 30 lambs and 20 rams. Will sell a small flocks or all together. S. CHAFFEE,

Byron, Shiawassee Co., Mich. FOR SALE.

Pure Kirklevington bull; Kirklevington Duke th, number 18255. Calved August 23d, 1857; d: a fine animal. For further particulars and GEO. A. HART,

Manistee, Mich. Osceola County Farmers are Happy.

Biggest crops of all kinds this year. No failures. Go there and buy a farm of 120 acres; one-half cleared; best of soll; all right every way, and puce only \$14.00 per acre. M. E. PARKINSON, EVART, MICH

FRENCH COACH -AND-

Black PERCHERON Stallions Cleveland Bay Horse Company, FOR SALE.

The Largest and Best Equipped Stables in the State. Pifty head of imported and home bred stallions now on sale. Latest importation September 5th. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to visit us and get prices. French Coach and Black Percherons a specialty. Correspondence solicited and visitors invited. Prices and terms to suit each customer.

EYERGREEN HORSE IMPORTING CO., BANGOR, MICH.

Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich. DIRECTORY

Shorthorn and Hereford Cattle. CLYDESDALE AND STANDARD BRED TROTTING HORSES,

Shetland Ponies and Shropshire Sheep.

SHROPSHIRES

Imported and Home-bred. 150 RAMS READY FOR SERVICE.

The Home of the Shropshires.



J. S. & W. G. CROSBY,

our Mr. Crosby now after another.

The Largest and Best Flock of Shropshires in America.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION, NEVER BEFORE EQUALED: 380 Typical Percherons
Largely Brilliant Blood.

106 FRENCH COACHERS.

M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.



SHROHSHIRE SHEEP

of all kinds, of the late John G. Durkee, deceased, will be sold at auction, on the premises, one mile west of Birmingham, in Oakland county, on Tuesday, Oct. 7th, A. D. 1890, at one o'clock, P. M. Among the cattle are the celebrated Guernsey buils Diamond of Geneva, and Ben Hur. Also the cow Rosa Bonheur, with others, all thoroughbreds and registered in herdbook. There will also be sold some fine Shropshire ewes and lambs. Time given on all sums over ten dollars. Terms made known on day of sale. A few choice animals of both breeds for sale at farmers' prices.



Write for Prices on Best Breeds S. R. WILCOX, LAPEER, MICH.

SELECT HERD

At 12 o'clock sharp, the following property:
160 acre farm, known as the Joseph P. Lee
farm. It will be sold entire or in two parcels to
suit purchaser, one parcel being adapted to pasture and vegetables and the other to grain. The
latter has all the buildings, orchard, and two
wells of water. The house is a large two-story
brick. This is one of the most productive farms
in Northern Lenawee. Six head of horses, described as follows: Two good brood mares, one
brown Banker mare, one four-year-old Banker
mare, two-year-old filly, one yearling filly.
Twelve head cattle—six cows coming in early,
balance young cattle. Sixty sheep, mostly ewes.
Large stock of fancy poultry. A large number of
farming implements; 25 acres of corn in shock;
25 tons of good hay; lumber; rails; fense posts;
seasoned stovewood and many other things.

Terms of sale of personal property: All sums - AT-SANDWICH, ONT.

The herd consists of Oxford, Thorndale Rose Barrington,
Kirklevington, Wild E and Red Rose Families.

Wild Eyes Farm across the Detroit River, immediately opposite the Exposition grounds. Call upon or address WM. WRIGHT, Proprieter, 35 Fort Street West, Detroit

Several choice young bulls fit for service for sale on reasonable terms, of the following fami-lies, viz.: Thorndale Rose, Barrington, Wild Eyes, and Oxford.

A yearling son and a two year old grand son of imp. Ykema (first at Detroit Exposition, 1890, probably Michigan's greatest prize winner). Dam of yearling, an imported cow of great merit; dam of two year old, one of the greatest milk and butter cows of the breed. Individuality, breed and prices insure their sale to first man who will investigate. A, N. KIMMIS, Jr.,

DOOR PRAIRIE LIVE · STOCK · ASSOCIATION,

CLYDESDALE, ENGLISH SHIRE, CLEVELAND BAY, Percheron Door Village, Ind. Stock for Sale at all times.

Our 1890 importation has arrived in fine condition. We can show more prizes won by our horses than can be shown by the same number of horses imported by any other firm in America. We have stallions and mares of all ages for sale, and can afford to sell CHEAPER THIS FALL than next SPRING. Our French Coach stallions are the best money will buy. **SHORT HORNS** FOR SALE.

B. J. BIDWELL Teoumseh, Mick,

Short of Money! Long of Sheep!

STANTON, Mich., Sept. 18th. \$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best sell ing articles in the world. 1 sample Fre Address N. 4. MARSH. Detrok, Miss.

MERINO SHEEP

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never in better shape than at present. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Barrington Barringtonia AT HEAD OF HERD!

Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale, Ready for Service this spring.

Represented by the following families:

GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933.

OAK HILL

STOCK FARM.

C. E. LOCKWOOD, - Proprietor.

Clydesdale Horses.

Young stock of both sexes for sale.

Kirklevington.

Victoria Duchess.

Constance,

Barrington,

Tea Rose.

Place,

Young Mary,

Moss Rose,

ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES MERINO SHEEP. Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale.

Visitors always we come. If you canno come and look over the stock write for particu-lars. Address W. E. BOYDEN. C. F. MOORE,

ST. CLAIR, MICH., Bates and Bates Topped

Jersevs. SMITH BROS, Ragle, Me adow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. 830 1y

Galloways.

WASHINGTON, MACOMB CO., MICH. Holstein-Frieslans.

K. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock farm, three miles south. 013-1y

R. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron R., and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon, Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and male stables in the city. Come or write me. Polled Aberdeen-Angus.

ESLIE & BURWELL, Cottage Grove, Wis.,
breeders of pure bred Polled Aberdeen.
Angus cattle. Best families represented. All
ages and sexes for sale. Also high grades & and
% for sale. Write for particulars. 118-6m

SHEEP.-Merinos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorongh-bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B. G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

A SPECIAL PRICE

F. RUNDEL & SON, Birmingham, Oak-land Co., importers, breeders and dealers in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock regis-tered. We import our sheep direct from Eng-land. Correspondence promptly answered.

Shropshire Sheep, Concord, Mich.

MONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, im-porters, breeders and dealers in Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection of stock and correspondence solicited.

M. DAVIDSON. Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families. ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder so and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers. SHROPHIRE EWES—Thirty head of pure bred unregistered Shropshire ewes for sale at very low figures, Address H. Hawley, Vernon, Mich.

NB. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with imp. Eldorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily. SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—As I am closing out all my Shropshire flock on account of poor health, I offer first-class rams from Buffalo Bill for \$15. Ewes and lambs at corresponding prices. Correspondence solicited. J. Corbett, 1011a.

Os Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates buil Peri Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly auswered. S. W. RANDALL, East Kendall, New York, breeder of registered Shropshires. Some fine lambs for sale.

H. ELLINWOOD, Hose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. n26 26 J. BARTOW, East Saginaw, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of all ages for sale. Inspection of the herd invited. Correspondence promptly answered.

WILLOW CREEK HERD OF SHORT-horns. Stock for sale of good families and individual merit; Gwynne, Young Mary and Phyllis. Prices reasonable and to suit the times. O. R. Pattengell, Plymouth, Mich. XYM. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-

WM. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 35 A. H. B.) Stock for sale. Write for prices.

J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys of the Rioter-Alphea and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pogfs-Toltec-Tormentor 20601 at the head of the herd. Registered Merino and registered Shropshire sheep.

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of the State of Michigan. President, Thos.
Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T.
Wickes, Stanton. Choice recorded stock for
sale. Correspondence invited.

J. M. STERLING, Monroe, breeder of pure Correspondence and personal inspection so licited.

J. S. WOOD, Saline, Wastenaw Co., breeder of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

HORT & HARRINGTON, breeders of Merino sheep and Poland-China swine. All breeding stock recorded. Correspondence selicited. Address A. T. Short, Coldwater, Mich., or G. F. Harrington, Paw Paw, Mich. Ramsired by Diamond for sale—yearlings, two and three years old.

WM. E. ANSTERBURG, breeder of theroughbred Merino sheep (Michigan registered), Homer, Michigan. Residence, two miles northeast of village, on telephone line.

A GRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, Agr.



on 85 Im orted and American bred rams. Come and see them or write for just what you want. Can part with a few yearling ewes and ewe lambs.

C. S. BINGHAM,

Vernon, Mich.

E. BEACH & SONS, Brighton, Livings ston Co, breeders of registered shropshires. A fine lot of young ram lambs for sale at reasonable prices. After a few days will sell my ram Alfred. Farm, two miles north of Green oek station.

E. LELAND & SONS, Emery, Washtensy Co., breeders of registered Shropshires. A fine lot of young rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

CEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed of er of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Ram Chief, bred by Minton, of England, at head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few swest for sale. Stock registered. Inspection in-vited.

GAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Breeder of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock fer sale. Write for particulars.

J. LESSITER, Cole, Oakland Co., breeder of Shropshire Down Sheep, registered and unregistered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale



Concord, Mich.
LABEET flock in
Southern Michigan
Blue Blood 2d at
head of flock; shear
ed 17% lbs. of woolweight, 275 lbs. at
two years old. Re
duced rates by express. LARGE

My boars won the highest prizes at the largest fairs in Canada, and at the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, Ohio, in 1887; also first prize and diploma at the Michigan State Fair. In 1888 they won the first prize in class and the diploma for best of any age. At the Wisconsin State Fair they won every first and sweepstakes they were entered for (two firsts and two sweepstakes.) In 1889 at the Michigan State Fair my hogs wom every first prize they were showed for and there were five herds in competition, such as J. W. Hibbard's and others. First on yearling boar; first and second on boar under one year; first and third on two year old sows; first, second and third on two year in the diploma for the best boar any age. I don't show my hoge at the small fairs, but they have won the highest honors at the largest fairs in the world and they have always had strong competition.

B. N. COOLEY.

B. N. COOLEY,

L.W.&0.BARNES,- PROPRIETORS OF -"LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM,

Byron, Shiawassee Co., Mich. Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past five years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows, dark in color and of

A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South I Haven, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. f16-19 Coal Valley Herd OF BERKSHIRES.

KERBY, MICH.



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FINE POULTRY!

Michigan Poultry Farm, Saline, Mich., HEADQUARTERS FOR Langshans, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Pekin Ducks.

POULTRY SUPPLIES of every description. Best wire netting \$4c. per square foot. Oyster shell, bone meal, prepared mat, bone mills, water fountains, and everything needed in the poultry yard.

Send stamp for our handsome 40 page illustrated catalogue, discussing all our stock and our 6,000 poultry farm. Address

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MILLS BROS.,

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale. Stred by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 59431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Perl Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution.

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Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohio-Bailroad. Farm connected with State Telephone-

GEO. J. NISSLY, Proprietor. Saline, Mich.

One seven-eighths Percheron Stallion, six years old, sired by Woodman's Duke, dam by Moro, grand dam by a pure bred Percheron. Can show some good stock from him. Also a number of good horses. Address

C. M. THORNTON, Northville, Mich., live stock and general suctioneer. Sales made in any part of the country at reasonable rates. Good references.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock or sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-answered. C. S. Baildwin, Manager. P. O. ad-ress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co.. Mich.

A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. CHARLES FISHIBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Victoria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-ly

EVERGREEN HILL STOCK FARM, J.

Reveritt Moore, proprietor, Milfoid. Shorthorn cattle, Chester White hogs, Merino sheep and Langshan fowls. Bulls Constance Duke 5th and Defiance (Vol. 35) at head of Shorthorn herd. Write for prices.

R. A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Bana. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm. Ban-bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. A. HART, Lakeside Stock Farm, Manistee, Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cat-tle. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Shorthorn Cattle; Lincoln Sheep, and Chester White Swine. P. O. address, 1921-6m HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn eattle. The following families represented: Pomons, Rose of Sharou and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

JOHN M. FISHBECK, proprietor of Maple
Hill Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorn cattle of fine form and excellent pedigree. Principal families Kirklevingtons, Hudson Duchesses,
Victorias and Pomon's; 37th Duke of Hillsdale
80103. at head of herd. Young stock for sale.
P. O., Howell; residence, five miles southeast.
Write for prices.

YOHN C. SHARP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson

Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland Cnina swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Kose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 3449" at head of herd. Young stock for saie. Correspondence solicited. OHN McKAY, Romer, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Corre-ponds nce solicited.

O. Shorthorn cattle. Principal desired

Wer of Shorthorns, Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruikshank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most thoroughly practical.

and other high bred sorts. At the head of the herd being the flue Duke bull

EVARTS SMITH, Ypsilanti, breeder of thoroughbred Merine sheep, registered in Vermont Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in Vt. Examine before jurchasing elsewhere.

R HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breeding, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

The Willow Stock Farm,

Paw Paw, Mich.,

HOGS .- Poland-Chinas.

Imported boar Royal Minton at head of herd. Have imported and home bred brood sows of most popular strains. Some fine litters of pigs, from which orders can be filled. Correspond-ence will receive prompt attention. A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale



Our stock has won more prizes at leading poultry shows than that of any other breeder in Michigan. Stock and eggs for sale at reasonab prices.

For Sale Very Cheap.

Holstein-Friesian bull Mercedes Violet Boelyn.
2d 13907. There is included in his pedigree the
blood of Mercedes, Violet, Billy Boelyn, Lady
Clifden, Texiar, Lady Clay and Rooker, the
founder of the great Aaggle family. One of the
finest bred young bulls in the State. Sold for
cash or a good note one year a sixper cent.
He is a prize

RANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70562 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above. PROPRIETORS, Greenville, Mich. A Large Importation Arrived in July and

NEW ARRIVALS AT OAKLAWN
WINNERS OF FORTY FIRST PRIZES!

Rare Quality, Large, Stylish, Fast.

BREEDING—Unapproached by any other Collection. RECORD—Fastest three-year old ever produced in Europe. Catalogue on application.



MERRILL & FIFIELD, OCTOBER 7th, 1 o'clock, p. m. Hereford Cattle Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and

BAY CITY. - MICH

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

Bates Cattle! HAZEL RIDGE FARM,

French Coach Horses, Holstein-Friesian Bulls.

Wixom, Mich

I will sell 200 Merino ewes; 200 grade Shrop-shire ewes, and 350 grade Shrop lambs. These sheep are a useful lot of young stock, in fine condition and all my own breeding. H. H. HINDS.

of Atwood stock, descended from flocks of L. P. Clark, Edwin Hammond and W. R. Sanford Berkshire Hogs of the most fashionable families. All stock recorded or guaranteed as represented. Stock for sale at all times.

Owing to having sold a portion of my farm for business purposes, I will close out my entire herd of Shorthorn cattle at very reasonable prices. Will sell singly, in lots, or the herd in a lump. The breeding of these cattle cannot be YOUNG BULLS. A few young bulls sired by Lord Kirklevington of Erie 44182, from 16 to 20 months old, are offered low. Lord Kirklevington of Erie is also for sale. Send for catalogue and look over the breeding of the herd. Address

Wolverine Stock Farm AMOS PARMENTER, Prop., American Merino Sheep and Poland-China Swine.

VERNON, . . MICH.

JOHN P. SANBORN,

Port Huron, Mich.

V KIKINON,

I began breeding Poland-China swine in 1885.

My purchases have all been from the herd of L.

W. & O. Barnes, and of their breeding, except
the boar Black Success, bred by R. J. Klever.

I have now for sale some extra pigs from Barnes'
Luck, Luck Again, and Black Success. Pigs net
akin 1815-1

O. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marya, Cruikshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 72567.

Young Contest No. 6408, Vol. 10, at the head of stud. The first premium horse at the Michigan State Fair five years in succession. American Merino Sheep

GEO. W. STUART & SON, Grand Blanc, breeders of pure Clark and other families of Atwood Merinos. Rams in use, Luck 427, Deacon Jr., (G. W. S. 408), and Luman Jr., (G. W. S. 304.) Also imported and grade Percheron horses and Poland-China hogs.

O SAY, WHEN YOU WANT improved Chester-White pigs from registered stock, that are extra fine and hard to beat, write to A. H. Warren, Ovid, Mich.

C. W. Jones, Richland, Hick-My breeding stock all recorded in both the Ohio and Americae Poland-China Records. G. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale. Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited. W. RILEY, Greenville, Mich., breeder of Poland-China and Victoria swine, Stock for sale. WILL GREEN, Pontiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Registered Poland-China swine. Stock for sale. Breeding pens, two miles south of Orohard Lake R. R. station. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

NEIL FRANCIS, Oakwood, Oakland Co., breeder of Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Correspondence solicited. OTIS S. MEAD, Owosso, Shiawassee Co. breeder of Poland-China swine. Young stock for sale at prices to suit the times. Write or come and see me. ROBERT NEVE, Pierson, Montcalm Co., breeder of Poland-China swine and high-class poultry, and sells at low prices.

TRUE BROTHERS, Armada, Macomb Cs. breeders of Poland-China swine. Breeding stock all of choice families. All stock recorded Write for prices.

WION HERD Pure Poland-China Swine.
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WATKINS STOCK FARM, Birmingham, Mich., Shetland ponies, Exmore ponies, high-class Jersey cattle, Small Yorkshire and Poland-China swine, registered, and individually excellent. Stock for sale.

POULTAY—Rose Comb Brown and White Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Eggs in season, 81.25 per 18; \$2,00 per 26; \$3.00 per 45. G. A. Watkins, McGraw Bullding, Detroit. J. A. MANN, Lansing, Mich. LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER Sales made in any part of the United States and Canada. Terms reasonable and made known on application.

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ROYAL OAK, MICH., STANDARD-BRED TROTTERS.

From JULY 8th UNTIL NOVEMBER 1st.

At \$100 to insure.

Bonnie Wilkes 3261.

\$35.00 to insure.

BATES-BRED SHORTHORNS, BERKSHIRE PIGS

Teusha Grondie 5001.

will make the season of 1890 at Black Meadow for 1855, by the season, without return privileges. Teusha Grondie was sired by Spartacus 1225; dam. Juba by Belmont 64; g. d. Judith (dam of Hartford 2.22%) by Mambrino Chief IL. Spartacus by Almont 35; dam Queen Lizzie (dam of Ormond, 2:27%) by Mambrino Chief II. Waterloo Duke 25th is at head of Shorthorn herd. Stred by 7th Duke of Leicester 80189; dam Waterloo 6th by Duke of Brant 56478; g. d., Waterloo 43rd by th Duke of Clarence 28188, etc. Address F. A. BAKER.

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BENNINGTON, SHIAWASSEE COUNTY, MICH. REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. of improved breeding and unexcelled individu-ality; my herd having won more prizes at the leading fairs of Michigan in the past four years than any other, having been shown at all of the leading fairs, and all stock shown has been bred by me.
SHORTHORNS—The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelaide, etc.
AMERICAN MERINOS—Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merit a specialty. Personal Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.
All stock recorded and guaranteed as represented.

English Berkshires.

Our importation for 1890 has arrived in fine condition and includes 35 rams and 100 ewes purchased at the world renowned sales of such noted breeders as Messrs Graham, Beach, Evans, Minten and Jones. We have rams for cross-breeding, and especially for use in standard bred flocks. All our ewes are intended for established flocks, of the best quality, both for wool and mutton. The stock is now on exhibition and for sale on reasonable terms. Correspond-

VALENTINE BROTHERS, Dexter, Wash-tenaw Co., dealers in imported and breed-ers of registered and unregistered Shropshirs sheep. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. may25.1 y W. D. BRANDS, Proprietor,



MICHIGAN POULTRY FARM.

FOR SALE.

Poetry.

THE BROAD-GAUGE MAN.

There's a man in this world-you may say wh you will!— Who's honest in business and plain; Who would scoff at a measure his pockets to fil If other men lost by his gain;

Who to avarice gives a very wide berth, Who's content with just his own share of th

Whose thoughts have been large since life fire The just-handed, true-minded broad-gauge man There's a man in this world-shake your head, if

you may!— Who's faithful to marital vows, Who honors with love in the old-fashioned way His pleasant eye?, gray-headed spouse.

Who's virtuous, tender, and gallant through life, Whose heart-shrine is filled with his own little Who is clever and truthful-deny, if you can!

The big-hearted, noble souled, broad-gauge man. There's a man in this world-wretched doubte art blind?-

Who's religious the whole week through; Who prays to his Maker-never preys on h

Does rightly what he has to do; Cares not for pretensions or long-winded creed: But feels the true meaning of grand, God-like

deeds: Whose friendship is built on the Pythian plan, The wide-visioned, clear thinking, broad-gauge man.

There's a man in this world-notwithstanding your smile-

Who in secret gives to the poor; Whose deeds are not blazoned nor praised al

the while, Who's fi: m-footed, steadfast and sure; Who makes no least claim for himself-aye. it

That he will not willingly grant unto you; No narrow-browed being who thinks but a span But a far seeing, wide-searching, broad gauge

There's a man in this world-foolish one. dos

not see !-For whom highest heaven was made-No long-fasting, much-praying, proud devotee Will its choicest giories invade-"Tis the tolerant one, of merciful mood, Who tries to enlarge the sum total of good, Who speedeth along God's wonderful plan: And he's always and ever the broad-gauge man -Etizabeth Baker Bohan.

IT IS WELL WE CANNOT SEE.

When another life is added To the heaving, turbid mass: When another breath of being Stains creation's tarnished glass When the first cry, weak and piteous, Heralds long-enduring pain And a soul from non-existence Springs, that ne'er can die again; When the mother's passionate welcome

Sorrow-like, bursts forth in tears, And a sire's self gratulation Prophesies of future years-It is well we cannot see What the end will be. When the boy upon the threshold

Of his all-comprising home, Puts aside the arm maternal That enlocks him ere he roam: When the canvas of his vessel Flutters to the favoring gale-Years of solitary exile Hid behind the sunny sail-When his pulses beat with ardor, And his sinews stretch for toil. And a hundred bold emprises Lure him to that Eastern soil-It is well we cannot see What the end shall be.

When the altar of religion Greets the expectant bridal pair And the vow that lasts till dying Vibrates on the sacred air: When man's lavish protestations Doubts of after change defy, Comforting the frailer spirit When beneath love's silver moonbeams. Many rocks in shadow sleep Undiscovered, till possession Shows the danger of the deep-It is well we cannot see

What the end shall be. Whatsoever is beginning. That is wrought by human skill; Every daring emanation Of the mind's ambitious will; Every first impulse of passion Gush of love or twinge of hate; Every launch upon the waters Wide horizoned by our fate: Every venture in the chances Of life's sad, oft desperate game Whatsoever be our motive, It is well we cannot see What the end shall be.



THE REVOLT OF "MOTHER"

(Concluded from last week.) Adoniram shuffled out. Mrs Penn went into her bedroom. When she came out, her eyes were red. She had a roll of unbleached cotton cloth. She spread it out on the kitchen table, and began cutting out some shirts for her husband. The men over in the field had a team to help them this afternoon; she could hear their halloos. She had a scanty pattern for the shirts; she had to plan and piece the sleeves.

Nanny came home with her embroidery, and sat down with her needle work. She had taken down her curl-papers, and there was a soft roll of fair bair like an aureole over her forehead; her face was as delicately fine and cl ar as porcelain. Suddenly she looked up, and the tender red flamed all over her face and neck. "Mother," she

"What say?"

"I've been thinkin'-I don't see how we're goin' to have any-weddin' in this room. I'd father wanted them to put the hay into the be ashamed to have his folks come if we new barn?" she said, wonderingly. didn't have anybody else."

"Mebbe we can have some new paper be fore then; I can put it on. I guess you won't have no call to be ashamed of your belongin's."

"We might have the weddin' in the new barn," said Nanny, with a gentle pettish-"Why, mother, what makes you look

Mrs. Penn had started, and was stering at her with a curious expression. She turned again to her work, and spread out a pattern earefully on the cloth. "Nothin"," she Baid.

Presently Adoniram ciattered out of the yard in his two-wheeled dump cart, standing as proudly upright as a Roman charioteer. Mrs. Penn opened the door and stood there a minute looking out; the hallocs of

the men sounded louder. It seemed to her all through the spring

halloos and the noises of saws and hammers. The new barn grew fast. It was a fine edifice for this little village. Men came on pleasant Sundays, in their meeting suits and clean shirt bosoms, and stood around it admiringly. Mrs. Penn did not speak of it, and Adoniram did not mention it to her. although sometimes upon a return from inspecting it, he bore himself with injured dignity.

"It's a strange thing how your mother feels about the new barn," he said, confidentially, to Sammy one day.

Sammy only grunted after an odd fashion for a boy; he had learned it from his father. The barn was all completed ready for use by the third week in July. Adoniram had planned to move his stock in on Wednesday; on Tuesday he received a letter which

changed his plans. He came in with it early in the morning. "Sammy's been to the postoffice," said he, "an' I've got a letter from Hiram." Hiram was Mrs. Penn's prother who lived in Vermont.

"Well," said Mrs. Penn, "what does he

av about the folks?" "I guess they're all right. He says he thinks if I come up country right off there's

chance to buy jest the kind of a horse I want." He stared reflectively out of the window at the new barn.

Mrs. Penn was making pies. She went on clapping the rolling-pin into the crust, although she was very pale and her heart beat loudly.

"I dun'no' but what I'd better go" said Adoniram. "I hate to go off jest now, right in the midst of havin', but the ten-acre lot's cut, an' I guess Rufus an' the others can git along without me three or four days. I can't get a horse around here to suit me, nohow, an' I've got to have another, for all that wood-haulin' in the fall. I told Hiram to watch out, an' if he got wind of a good horse to let me know. I guess 1'd better

"I'll get you a clean shirt an' collar,'

said Mrs. Penn calmly. She laid out Adoniram's Sunday suit and his clean clothes on the bed in the little bedroom. She got his shaving water and rezor ready. At last she buttoned on his collar and fastened his black cravat.

Adoniram never wore his collar and cravat except on extra occasions. He held his head high, with a rasped dignity. When he was all ready, with his coat and hat brushed, and a lunch of pie and cheese in a paper bag, he hesitated on the threshold of the door. He looked at his wife, and his manner was definitely apologetic. "If them cows come today, Sammy can drive 'em into the new barn," said he; "an' when they bring the hay up they can pitch it in there."

"Well," replied Mrs. Penn. Adoniram set his shaven face ahead and

started. When he had cleared the doorsten he turned and looked back with a kind of nervous solemnity. "I shall be back by Saturday if nothin' happens," said he. "Do be careful, father," returned hi

wife. She stood in the door with Nanny at her elbow and watched him out of sight. Her eyes had a strange, doubtful expression in them; her peaceful forehead was contracted. She went in and about her baking again. Nanny sat sewing. Her wedding day was drawing nearer, and she was getting pale and thin with her steady sewing. Her mother kept glancing at her.

"Have you got that pain in your side this morning?" she asked.

"A little."

Mrs. Penn's face, as she worked, changed, were steady, her lips firmly set. She formed a maxim for herself, although incoherently, with her unlettered thoughts. "Unsolicited opportunities are the guideposts of the Lord to the new roads of life," she repeated in effect, and she made up her mind to her course of action.

"S'posin' I had wrote to Hiram," she muttered once, when she was in the pantry -"S'posin' I had wrote an' asked him i he knew of any horse? But I didn't, an' father's goin' wa'n't any of my doin'. It looks like a Providence." Her voice rang out quite loud at the last.

"What you talkin' about, mother?" called

Nanny. "Nothin"."

Mrs. Penn hurried her baking; at eleven o'clock it was all done. The load of hay from the west field came slowly down the cart track and drew up at the new barn. Mrs. Penn ran out. "Stop!" she screamed

The men stopped and looked; Sammy upreared from the top of the load and stared at his mother. "Stop?" she cried out again. "Don't you

put the hay in that barn; put it in the old "Why, he said to put it in here," returned one of the haymakers, wonderingly. He

was a young man, a neighbor's son, whom Adoniram hired by the year to help on the "Don't you put the hay in the new barn; there's room enough in the old one, ain't

there?" said Mrs. Penn. "Room enough," returned the hired man, in his thick, rustic tones. "Didn't need to dictate to me unless I've a mind to have the new barn, nohow, as far as room's con-

cerned. Well, I s'pose he changed his mind," He took hold of the horses' bridles. Mrs. Penn went back to the house. Soo

the kitchen windows were darkened, and the fragrance like warm honey came into the Nanny laid down her work. "I thought

"It's all right," replied her mother. Sammy slid down from the load of bay, and came in to see if dinner was ready.

"I ain't goin' to get a regular dinner t day, as long as father's gone," said his mother. "I've let the fire go out. You can have some bread an' milk an' pie. I thought we could get along." She set out some bowls of milk, some bread, and a pie on the kitchen table. "You'd better eat your dinner now," she said. "You might jest as

well get through with it. I want you to help me afterward. Nanny and Sammy stared at each other. There was something strange in their around the premises. Sarah Penn had supmother's manner. Mrs. Penn did not eat per all ready. There was brown bread and anything herself. She went into the pantry, and they heard her moving dishes while supper that Adoniram loved on a Saturday they ate. Presently she came out with a night. She had on a clean calico, and she

out of the shed, and packed them in it.

nonths that she heard nothing but the Nanny and Sammy watched. She brought out cops and saucers, and put them in with

"What are you goin' to do, mother?" in quired Nanny, in a timid voice. A sense of something unusual made her tremble, as if it were a ghost. Sammy rolled his eyes over his pie.

"You'll see what I'm goin' to do," replied Mrs. Penn. "If you're through, Nanny, I want you to go up stairs an' pack up your things; an' I want you, Sammy, to help me take down the bed in the bedroom."

"Oh, mother, what fcr?" gasped Nanny. "You'll see,

During the next few hours a feat was performed by this simple, pious New England mother which was equal in its way to Wolfe's storming the Heights of Abraham. It took no more genius and audacity of bravery for Wolfe to cheer his wondering soldiers up those steep precipiess, under the sleeping eyes of the enemy, than for Sarah Penn, at the head of her children, to move all her little household goods into the new barn while her husband was away.

Nanny and Sammy followed their mother's instructions without a murmur; indeed they were overawed. There Is a certain uncanny and superhuman quality about all such purely original undertakings as their mother's was to them. Nanny went back and forth with her light loads, and Sammy tugged with sober energy.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the little house in which the Penns had lived for forty years had emptied itself into the new barn.

Every builder builds somewhat for unknown purposes, and is in a measure a prophet. The architect of Adoniram Penn's barn, while he designed it for the comfort of four-footed animals, had planned better than he knew for the comfort of humans. Sarah Penn saw at a glance its possibilities. Those great box-stalls, with quilts hung be fore them, would make better bed-rooms than the one she had occupied for forty years, and there was a tight carriage-roon The harness room, with its chimney and shelves, would make the kitchen of her dreams. The great middle space would make a parlor, by-and-by, fit for a palace. Up-stairs there was as much room as down. With partitions and windows, what a house would there be! Sarah looked at the row of stanchions before the allotted space for cows, and reflected that she would have her front entry there.

At six o'clock the stove was up in the harness-room, the kettle was boiling, and the table set for tea. It looked almost as home-like as the abandoned house across the yard had ever done. The young bired man milked, and Sarah directed him calmly to bring the milk to the new barn. He came gaping, dropping little drops of foam from the brimming pails on the grass. Before the next morning he had spread the story of Adoniram Penn's wife moving into the new barn all over the little village. Men assembled in the store and talked it over vomen with shawls over their heads scuttled into each other's houses before their work was done. Any deviation from the ordinary course of life in this quiet town was enough to stop all progress in it. Everybody paused to look at the staid, independent figure on the side track. There was a difference of opinion with regard to her. Some held her to be insane; some of a lawless and rebelious spirit.

Friday the minister went to see her. It was in the forenoon, and she was at the barn door shelling peas for dinner. She looked up and returned his salutation with dignity, n she went on with her work. not invite him in. The saintly expression of her face remained fixed, but there was an

angry flush over it. The minister stood awkwardly before her and talked. She handled the peas as if they were bullets. At last she looked up, and her eyes showed the spirit that her meek front had covered for a lifetime.

"There ain't no use talkin', Mr. Hersey, said she. "I've thought it all over an' over, an' I believe I'm doin' what's right. I've made it the subject of prayer, an' it's be- was a clear green glow in the sky. Before twixt me an' the Lord an' Adoniram. There ain't no call for nobody else to worry about

the Lord in prayer, and feel satisfied that you are doing right, Mrs. Penn," said the minister, helplessly. His thin gray-bearded face was pathetic. He was a sickly man, his youthful confidence had cooled; he had to securge himself up to some of his pastoral duties as reientlessly as a Catholic

ascetic, and then he was prostrated by the smart. "I think it's right jest as much as I think it was right for our forefathers to come over from the old country 'cause they didn't have what belonged to 'em," said Mrs. Penn. She arose. The barn threshold might have been Plymouth Rock for her bearing. "I don't doubt you mean well, Mr. Hersey,' said she, "but there are things people hadn't ought to interfere with. I've been a mem ber of the church for over forty years. I've got my own mind an' my own feet, an' I'm goin' to think my own thoughts an' go my

him. Won't you come in an' sit down! How is Mis' Hersey?" "She is well, I thank you," replied th minister. He added some more perplexed

own ways, an' nobody but the Lord is goin

apologetic remarks; then he retreated. He could expound the intricacies of every character study in the Scriptures, he was competent to grasp the Pilgrim Fatters and all historical innovators, but Sarah Penn was beyond him. But, after all, although it was saide from his province, he wondered more how Adoniram Penn would deal with his wife than how the Lord would. Everybody shared the wonder. When Adonfram's four new cows arrived, Sarah ordered three to be put in the old barn, the other in the house shed where the cooking stove had stood. That added to the excitement. It seat carried up to the ceiling. That would

ciled in the house. Toward sunset on Saturday, when Adonfram was expected home, there was a knot of men in the road near the new barn. The hired man had milked, but he still bung baked beans and a custard pie; it was the pile of plates. She got the clothes-basket bore herself imperturbably. Nanny and

Sammy kept close at her heels. Their eyes

were large, and Nanny was full of nervous | third-class seats, and nail carpet on their tremors. Still there was to them more pleasant excitement than anything else. An car into an English railway carriage. There inborn confidence in their mother over their

father asserted itself.

Sammy looked out of the harness-room "There he is," he announced, in an awed whisper. He and Nanny peeped around the casing. Mrs. Penn kept or about her work. The children watched Adoniram leave the new horse standing in the drive while he went to the house door. It was fastened. Then he went around to the shed. That door was seldom locked even when the family was away. The hought how her father would be confront ed by the cow flashed upon Nanny. There was a hysterical sob in her throat. Adonfram emerged from the shed and stood looking about in a dazed fashion. His lips moved; he was saying something, but they could not hear what it was. The hired man was reering around a corner of the old barn, but nebody saw him.

Adoniram took the new horse by the oridle and led him across the yard to the new barn. Nanny and Sammy slank close to their mother. The bern doors rolled back, and there stood Adoniram, with the horse looking over his shoulder.

long mild face of the great Canadian farm Nanny kept behind her mother, but Sammy stepped suddenly forward, and stood in

front of her.

Adoniram stared at the group. "What on airth you all down here for?" said he. What's the matter over to the house?" "We've come here to live, father," said

Sammy. His shrill voice quavered out bravely. "What-" Adoniram sniffed-"what is it smells like cookin'?" said he. He stepped forward and looked in the open door of the harness-room. Then he turned to his wife. His old bristling face was pale and fright-

ened. "What on airth does this mean, mother?" he gasped. "You come in here, father," said Sarab. She led the way into the harness-room and shut the door, "Now, father," said she, "you needn't be seared. I ain't crazy, There ain't nothin' to be upset over. But we've come here to live, an' we're goin' to live here. We've got jest as good a right here as new horses an' cows. The house wa'n't fit for us to live in any longer, an' I made up my mind I wa'n't goin' to stay there. I've done my duty by you forty years, an' I'm goin' to do it now; but I'm goin' to live here. You've got to put in some windows and partitions; an' you'll

have to buy some furniture." "Why, mother!" the old man gasped. "You'd better take your coat off an' get washed-there's the wash-basin-an' then

we'll have supper." Why, mother!" Sammy went past the window, leading the horse to the old barn. The old man saw him and shook his head speechlessly. He tried to take off his coat, but his arms seem ed to lack the rower. His wife helped him. She poured some water into the tin basin, and put in a piece of soap. She got the comb and brush, and smoothed his thin gray hair after he had washed. Then she put the beans, hot tread, and tea on the table. Sammy came in, and the family drew up. Adoniram sat looking dazedly at

his plate, and they waited. "Ain't you goin to ask a blessin', father?" said Sarah.

And the old man bent his head an mumbled.

All through the meal he stopped eating at to him, and his old frame was too sturdily healthy to be affected by his mind. But af ter supper he went out, and sat down on the step of the smaller door at the right of the barn, through which he had meant his Jerseys to pass in stately file, but which Sarah designed for her front house door, and he

eaned his head on his hands. After the supper dishes were cleared away and the milk-pans washed, Sarah came out to him. The twilight was deepening. There them stretched the smooth level of field; in the distance was a cluster of hay-stacks like the huts of a village; the air was very "Well, of course if you have brought it to | cool and calm and sweet. The landscape

might have been an ideal one of peace. Sarah bent over and touched her husband on one of his thip, sinewy shoulders. "Fa-

her!" The old man's shoulders heaved: he was weeping.

"Why, don't do so, father," said Sarab. "I'll-put up the-partitions, an'-everyhing you-want, mother."

Sarah put her apron up to her face; she

was overcome by her own triumph. Adoniram was like a fortress whose walls had no active resistence, and went down the instant the right besieging tools were used. "Wby, mother," he said, hoarsely, "I hadn't no idee you was so set on't as 'alf this comes to."-Harper's Magazine.

The English Railroad Car. Those Americans who go abroad to discover the shortcomings of Europe, and to exaggerate their own satisfaction with everything American, are always happiest when they are describing an English, French or German railroad. They are half wrong, as bigots usually are; but then, again, they are half right. The truest comparison and fairest statement of the facts concerning English and American railroads is that if they had our cars and we had their roads, both countries would enjoy railroading in perfection, writes Julian Ralph to Harper's Weekly. In order to present the completest picture to the American reader, let him or her imagine a summer horse car with the sides boarded up-one of those horse cars we New Yorkers ride upon Third Avenue ir. with cross seats facing one snother in pairs. Let him imagine the back of every alternate was whispered that all four cows were domi- divide the car into three or four boxes. Then put a window at each end of each seat, and a door at each end of each passage. The windows must be tight and immovable, but there must be a sliding window in each door, to hoist up and down by means of a broad leather strap, worn black and soft by handling. Now mark "third class" on the boxes that are over the wheels at either end of the car, and paint "first class" on the boxes be

backs, and you have turned an open borse is a narrow board on each side the horse car for the conductor to walk upon, and that is there also on the English car; but the English railroad car is boarded up at either end. whereas the American horse car is glazed. Now let the American think of all the com-

road coaches-the toilet stand, the closet, the heating apparatus, the drinking water-cylinder. Not one of these is in an English railroad car-not one. All these things are at the station, not in the cars. In the English cars there is an ineffectual and timid light. half concealed above a thick convex glass in the roof of each compartment, and there is a rack over each seat. This is the fact, whether you ride first-class or third-class. In some of the cars there is a map of the railroad over one bench, and an advertisement of the railroad's hotels facing it, in each compartment. The map strikes me as a most excellent idea. There is also posted in each compartment a statement of the number of persons it is designed to accommodate. "This compartment is for ten persons," was always posted in the third-class and second-class compartments: in the firstclass ones the seats are divided by padded arms to accommodate three persons each, or six to the compartment. That is an European custom. Even on shipboard on your way to Europe, you will notice, cast in the iron door frame of every room aboard the vessel, a statement of the number of sailors. or passengers or stewards or stokers that may inhabit each apartment,

A Bg Tree.

A section from the tree cut from the mammoth forest in Tulare county and designed for the World's Fair, weighs 70,000 pounds, and requires three flat cars to carry it. It was cut from a forest giant 312 feet in height, growing at an attitude of 6.325 feet, and was severed from the parent tree twenty-eight feet above the stump, at which point the tree measures sixty feet in circumference. Of course the tree] was considerably larger at the stump, but a section from the base could not be cut for the purpose of transportation, for the simple reason that a solid cut was taken off twenty feet diametrically, and nine feet in height, and that was the maximum of the railway freight limit on flat cars.

The entire piece of wood consists for sixteen sections, as follows: The lower section is one foot by twenty feet in diameter, all in one solid cut, weighing 19,728 pounds. This will be arranged as a floor, placed on nine elegantly carved and enormous pedestals made of the wood of the same tree. The next cut is seven feet in height and twenty feet in diameter, which is hollowed out and will be pisced on the floor cut. The last and final cut is one foot high and similar in every respect to the floor cut. The whole of this remarkable curiosity will form a sort of hall, and will accommodate about 100 people, and will be entered by a swinging door made out of one of the portions of the second section. Two hundred and fifty incandescent lights will illuminate the section inside and out, and a number of skilled wood-carvers have been engaged to manufacture souvenirs for distribution among the visitors .- Salinas (Cal) Index.

Obedience to the Death.

The editor of Gil Blas, in his last issue, rouches for the truth of this story: Napojeon I. was entertaining the Czar Alexander intervals, and stared furtively at his wife; and the Prussian king at breakfast in Tilsit,

"My soldiers obey me blindly," said the "And mine are anxious to die for me,"

added Napoleon. At the suggestion of the Prussian king a test of devotion was agreed upon. The royal party were breakfasting in the fifth story of a building that faced a paved street. Each member was to call in one of his soldiers and command him to jump from the window. Napoleon made the first test.

" Call the Gardiste Mareau," he commanded, and Mareau appeared. "Will you obey any order I give 'von?"

asked Napoleon.

"Yes, sire." "Blindly, whatever it is?"

"Blindly, sire." "Then jump out of that window."

"But I have a wife and two children. "I will care for them. Forward!" And the Gardiste Mareau, with a military salute,

walked to the window and leaped out. "Call a private of the body guard," ordered the czar, whose turn came next. The

soldier came.

"What's your name?" "Ivan Ivanovitch."

"Well, Ivan, just throw yourself out of that window."

"Yes, father," answered the guardsman, and he did it. "Command the bravest of my soldiers to come here," said the Prussian king to his servant. A six-foot Uhlan, with a row of

orders across his breast and a scar on his forehead, entered. "My friend," explained the king, "to show their loyalty a French and a Russian guardsman have jumped at command from that window. Have you the pluck to do the

same? " "Is it for the Fatherland?"

" No." "Then I refuse to do it." Gil Blas thinks this sneedote contains a ne lesson for German army officers of the present.

Some Startling Figures.

It appears that in 1840 the city of New York contained one Protestant church to every 2,000 people; in 1880, one to 3,000: in 1888, one to 4,000. In some of the up-town wards, where the best showing was made, one church sufficed for 5,000 people, while there was one saloon to 125 people. The total population of the city was about 1,500,000, and the total membership of the Protestant churches only about 100,000.

A Big Currant Bush

Perhaps the most wonderful currant bush ever seen is owned by R. Lonnen, of Mayville, N. J. He found the bush growing wild in the woods, took it nome and planted it by the side of the ouse. The bush has grown up the side of the building to a height of about tween the wheels in the middle of the car. twenty feet, and is about seven feet Cushion the first-class seats, and pad their wide, bearing currants as large as an sounded like a pipe-organ with vox hubacks as high as one's head; then carpet the ordinary cherry.

LETTING LODGINGS. How Many Lone Widows Support Themselves in Large Cities.

"Gentlemen only?" said the lone widw to a New York Tribune reporter. No. I wish I might put out such a sign as that, but I can't afford to be so particular. You think women are as good is men? So they may be, but all the forts and conveniences that are in our railsame, they are an awful lot more other. Men ain't angels-far from it -but then most of them have the grace o take themselves off to their business arly in the morning, and I don't see no more of 'em till night, and then when they are in the house they stay in their rooms and behave themselves, while the women are continually running in and out of my kitchen, carrying pitchers of hot water and slopping up my stairs as they go along. You see ost of 'em are bound to wash their luds, in spite of all I can say against it, and the worst of it is, they will bring em down to the kitchen to iron 'em. and that is awful worrying to the cook, knowing, as she does, that precious few of 'em will ever give her so much as you might wrap round your finger. "And then they will cook besides; ot on my stove-I wouldn't allow that

> ening the ceiling till it makes me sick to look at it, and sometimes keeping the louse smelling so strong of fried meat that my best lodgers threaten to leave ne. Now gentlemen, whatever faults they may have, don't do their own washing, and they get their meals in restaurants, and they ain't always coming to ne with complaints of the negligence or the 'sass' of the housemaid. is she to sweep a room properly, I'd like to know, when there's a string stretched clean across it, hung with damp clothes? don't so much mind that string, though, as I do the way some of them has of plastering their wet handkerchiefs against the wall to save the rouble of ironing 'em, letting the water trickle down for the dust to settle in and ruin the looks of the walls that may be has been newly-painted. No, it ain't only the real poor ones that does I have in my house now a public school-teacher getting her tho dollar salary, and a draper earning twenty-five dollars a week, and a miliner whose bonnets I can't afford even to look at, they are so high-priced and all three of them women, though they go out every Sunday in their tailornade suits, keep their oil-stoves, and some of their own washing.

"Do the men never annoy me? Of ourse they do. Did you ever see a nan that wouldn't throw burnt matches on the front steps when he was going hough, as dropping lighted cigars on ny staircase when they come in late at night not quite themselves, and then rying to get into the wrong rooms. Reaire references? Yes, that is a form I ave to go through with, though often they don't amount to a row of pins. I go a little by folks' faces but mostby the way they talk. When a oman is 'too sweet to be wholesome,' I tell her that I don't think any of my rooms will suit her, and when a man mes palavering around me I say the same thing to him.

Prefer single gentlemen? That I lo! I always have my misgivings when a married couple comes in, for even if there are no children they sometimes

make it unpleasant for the other lodgers. "As for children, I can make allowances for them, having had five of my own, but then I can't expect the same of my lodgers. There was a baby here last year, in my first floor front, and that child, after keeping quiet all day long, would begin to yell in the evening just as soon as the old bachelor in my first floor back ould come into his room, and kee it up so long that I wasn't a bit surprised when I found that I'd have to give up either the bachelor or the baby-of course the baby was the one I let go. Children after they are big enough to walk and talk ain't so much mplained of, but they have an awful bad habit of dropping pieces of pie on

the stairs for folks to step on. "Men better pay than women? No; when it comes to that, I have less trouble with women. A woman will sometime stand here and jew me down to the lowest price I could possibly let a room go at, but after that she will most always pay what she promises; while time and again I've had to threaten young fellows to go to their employers for my room-rent. I don't know as it would do a day or two ago, "and for it I have any good, but it gives them a scare, as been thanking a kind Providence ever they naturally like to stand well with since. I invited a girl cousin to go down

them they work for. out your rooms if you own the house you evening. After we started I discovere live in, but if you have house-rent to that I had somehow brought only \$2.90 pay, it is only a hand-to-mouth living with me. I had one railroad ticket, but that you get out of it. My hall rooms go off easy enough at any time of the year, but sometimes the large ones hang I was just about twenty cents short. on till I get so discouraged that, if it was one of those horrible cases of smil wasn't for my children, I'd give up the ing and joking without, and a sort of house and go at some other kind of business."

WHAT A VOICE CAUSED.

The True Story of How President Harrison Won His Wife. Editing the river column of a daily in flourishing Kentucky city on the banks of the Ohio is a genial old gentlemen of about sixty years, who but for a ludicrous incident would have cut President Harrison out of his wife. Thaddeus Conant is the name of him who got left in the race for the hand of Miss Caroline Scott, and it all came about in this way:

In the country just back of Cincinnati there used to be a school for boys kept by a fatherly minister named Scott. As an accommodation he sometimes boarded those boys who lived elsewhere, and among his pupils who lived in the house were Harrison and Conant. Like every other boy in the school these two lads succumbed to the charms of pretty Carrie Scott, the six-teen-year-old daughter of the school-Very soon the contest for Miss Scott's favor was narrowed down to Harrison and Conant, with post odds slightly on the latter. Harrison was a langerous rival however. He spent much time indoors and around his charmer. Conant was boyish and spent more time on the play-ground than at his books. When he did talk to his sweetheart he made good use of his time, for by the close of the session it was openly discussed in the school how Thad Conant had become the choice of the principal's daughter. There also boarded in the house a

youngster named Torian, and he was

the cause of all the trouble. Torian was

not different from other boys save in one

thing-he had a thin, girlish voice, that

mana stop pulled out. It was a physical

evening just before an examination in ome study Conant and Torian determined to break a rule by remaining up after the retiring bell had sounded and studying a little for the coming examination. They did not go to bed at the usual time, but remained up, though they did much more idle talking than studying. They were none too careful about the pitch of their voices, and the doctor on one of his nocturnal prowls in search of offenders passed the door. He could not overhear the conversation, but gathered enough to make up his mind on the course he was to follow. Right after breakfast the next morn. ing Dr. Scott and young Conant met in

minutes and never changed to the gut.

tural tones of manhood. This Torian

and Conant were intimate friends. One

secret session. When the boy got out he was nearly exploding with laughter Calling his fellows up he told them how old Scott had heard Torian talking in his room and thought it was Lizzie, the nouse-girl. The miniature scandal created much fun for awhile, but it got to the ears of Miss Carrie. Her views on the matter can best be imagined, for she would not have anything more todo with Conant. The school closed soon afterward and Conant did not return -but on oil stoves in their rooms, blackfor the ensuing session. When he next heard of his youthful sweetheart it was in connection with her marriage to Ben Harrison.

He never saw her again. Conant told the story on himself to a representative of the Chicago Times, and laughingly dded that he had other reasons that being a Democrat for voting against Ben Harrison.

ROUTED BY GRASSHOPPERS. A Flock of Turkeys Put to Flight by the

Voracious Insects. Farmer James C. Fairchild, of the Up per Paupack region, asserted to a Scran ton (Pa.) correspondent of the Ne York Sun that he had never know grasshoppers to be as thick in this place s they have been during August. In a three-acre field of late rye the insec vere so numerous that they ate all th plades off the stalks and sucked all the nice out of them before the crop wa pe. One day Farmer Fairchild les is white vest at the edge of the l and when he went to put it on at night ne found that the grasshoppers had eaten hundreds of holes in it. rasshoppers seemed to increase sev erald fold each day in that particular field, and it appeared to him as though they came out of the ground nearly full

As soon as the rve was put into the parn, he turned the turkeys into the stubble. A high stone wall surrounds the lot, and the turkeys drove the hoards of grasshoppers ahead of them, and gobbled up what they wanted. One day the turkeys drove apparently millions of the insects into a corner of the field. They couldn't get over the wall or through it and several bushels of the grasshop ers, Farmer Fairchild declare pon his flock of turkeys and came within an ace of swamping them. The fowls were completely covered with grasshoppers, and the insects kept comng at them so thick and fast that the turkeys finally took to their legs and wings and went squalling toward the center of the lot as though something

had scared them half to death. After a little, one of the gobblers ralied the flock and led them back to the orner. He gobbled a number of time on the way and the other tom turkeys marched abreast of him and gobbled de fiantly at the grasshoppers, the hens bringing up the rear and talking saucily as they marched. Well, up toward the corner of the field the flock spread out, and in a moment innumerable wings soon the grasshoppers were as thick i the corner as they had been before There wasn't room for them all, and again they turned upon the turkeys and the turkeys turned tail in an instant, skedaddled across the lot and flew over the bars into the roadway. The fowls had plainly been badly scared by the grasshoppers, and since then Farmer Fairchild has been unable to get hi turkeys to stay in the rye field for ten

minutes at a time. LEANED ON HIS LUCK. and Thirty Cents Came to Him Just in

the Nick of Time. "I had a most extraordinary piece of uck last Sunday," remarked a young broker to a New York Tribune reporter to Long Beach for the afternoon, take "There is a lot of money in renting supper there and return in the early with another required, two suppers, car fares and ferriage, figure as I wanted. whited sepulcher within, wondering

wildly how to pull through. "We reached the beach, and I was revolving the plan of throwing myself on the mercy of the clerk and offering a check, when we stopped in on our strol along shore to examine some shells and seaweed, when blamed if lying right at my feet wasn't thirty cents-a quarter and a nickel.

"I stooped down and picked them up "'What have you found?' asked my

companion. 'A little silver,' I said, carelessly. "'Oh, how lovely. How much?" "'Only thirty cents,' I said, as though I was disappointed at not finding a bag of it. I wasn't disappointed. Never was so happy in my life. It was just enough to pull me through, and I reached home with ten cents, but I tell

FA Coal-Black German.

that every day."

you it don't do to lean on your luck like

A coal-black negro was asked his name in a New York police court the other day, and a court interpreter found that the only language the man knew was German. His name is Joseph Steinmetz, and he lived all his life in Berlin, where he was brought from the Congo in babyhood. He came to this country recently and fell in with some natives from the fatherland, and the "good time" they had landed them in the police court, but the justice was so astonished that he let the colored German citizen depart at

Rather Ambiguous.

"I see by your sign that you are a dis pensing druggist." "Yes, sir."

"With accuracy, sir."

"I was afraid you did."/

"What do you dispense with?"

"Old Matt looked egan to move out of 'We've got a cle oking across at me; the corners of h ked for a quick run Before we reached

THE RU Freigh

Sept

A Wild Race "Want to hear happened to hav course you know only twenty-seve ago, and this is ho Having often that Harry Baily of hair the color of stoop of a man young in years, it

satisfaction that I the explanation:
"It was in Co wildest and roug of. The scenery the Denver & R mountain.
"At the bottom

forced in against t by a noisy little thirty feet below tracks on the mou ing on any one two could be seen "The road was s engines, and, to fa

of the heavy gra driving-wheels. "I was fireman in the passenger largest drivers only measured : diameter. "Matt Irwin wa was a crabbed, c

He had been on th had been constr think that the of of vice versa. "Sixty-seven ha after a run. I was and Matt was hauli when Mr. Fox, climbed into the c "After a few cor he asked, abruptly:

" 'Matt, how soo

" 'Just as soon as

overalls,' was the hasn't been blown hasn't been drawn. The superinten of us rather hard, ing us up, and the emn: 'Matt, you've be time. You've been wanting. To-night

perform the most

work yet. Will yo

"Matt's eyes cers in the dim ligh fess I was trembling "What is it?" "'There's been a the higher officesus to criticise-and to rectify it.' Here dred and fifty thou has got to be in Bto connect with t and you're the man

through.'
. 'Old Matt showe with his eyes, but mouth. As for me, this time that I had because I poured m than I did in the ca "As I said befor There are men in they knew the nat ditch you to secure left the track any sack grade and th would be as good escape. You'll-

" 'I'll go,' said old " 'And your firem "'T'll take Harr be a dark run to-ni strange hands abo anderstand each of "That was as fi Matt ever gave, and I was only little po The superintender me, and, turning to "A lone engine picion, so we'll mak They'll all be emp

the offices before we'll put the safe un tender. "That was all. disappeared. For I sat staring at eac off his seat and said "'This won't do supper! We haven It only lacks a few

cars, whisking the about, while in the cloud was coming chain lightning. A promised to be unu "I was back on there before me. shaded steam-gau scanning a small p " What do you ! he asked, as I clim 'I found it pinued t "On it was scrawl

back before the qu

"The wind was

cil, the words: Danger! Don't D night if you value your " I make it the the superintendent replied, the cold ise each other u There's danger abo "Aye, there is d old Matt spoke soft heard him before.

Till go where y quickly, knowing w Then we'll go t the wheels out from the wipers!" "And, without wai

orun the engine ou her on to the tur wipers swung her a acked down to the rusty men soon had ander the coal. "A few minutes lat in to a half-dozen en and a caboose.

There's your orde Connor, the condu the yellow sheets of the

the town the rain bega

Sept. 27, 1890.

o the gutais Torian ends. One ination in ian deternaining up unded and ng exami-bed at the p, though king than too careful s, and the al prowls the door.

p his mind next morn nt met in by got out laughter. them how talking in Lizzie, the candal cret it got to views on gined, for more to do osed soon ot return en he next

versation

art it was onant told esentative laughingly gainst Ben

PPERS.

tht by the of the Upthe New er known this place gust. In a ate all the ked all the crop was f the lot. n at night ppers had it. The

as though nearly full t into the s into the surrounds drove the of them wanted. lrove ape insects They hrough it grasshop ed, turned and came ered with kept com-

st that the

ir legs and

particular

ward the something bblers ralback to the r of times m turkeys the hens ing saucily toward the spread out, ble wings m all, and irkevs and an instant. The fowls red by the to get his eld for ten

UCK. im Just in ry piece of a young o go down noon, take the early liscovered only \$2.90 icket, but

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wanted,

s of smila sort of I was remyself on offering a our stroll shells and g right at a quarter them up asked my elessly.

as though ling a bag Never was just , and I but I tell luck like

his name other day, that the was Gerteinmetz, in, where o in baby recently me" they court, bu hat he let depart at

are a dis

A Wild Race with a Runaway Freight Train.

THE RUN OF 67.

Want to hear how a man of my age appened to have gray hair? Well, of urse you know it's premature. I am nly twenty-seven. It was six years igo, and this is how it happened. Having often wondered how it was that Harry Baily should possess a head f hair the color of clean cotton and the

toop of a man of sixty, while still oung in years, it was with a feeling of isfaction that I prepared to listen to was in Colorado, on one of the

est and roughest railroads I know The scenery was similar to that of Denver & Rio Grande on Dump

At the bottom, the road-bed was meed in against the opposite mountain by a noisy little river, that ran some firty feet below. There were three on the mountain side, and, standor on any one of the three, the other to could be seen. "The road was stocked with Baldwin

engines, and, to facilitate the climbing the heavy grades, they had small I was fireman on 67, which was used

n the passenger service. She had the rrest drivers on the road, and they nly measured forty-eight inches in

Matt Irwin was the engineer. He as a crabbed, cross, little, old man, bald head and an iron nerve. a had been on the road ever since it d been constructed, and seemed to nk that the officers should respect which they did in a way-instead vice versa.

Sixty-seven had just been housed er a run. I was filling the oil-cans d Matt was hauling off his overalls, en Mr. Fox, the superintendent, mbed into the cab.

"After a few commonplace remarks, asked, abruptly:

Matt, how soon can 67 go out?" "'Just as soon as I can pull on my overalls,' was the reply. 'Her steam hasn't been blown out yet, and her fire asn't been drawn.'

The superintendent looked at both of us rather hard, as though he was sizing us up, and then he said, awful sol-

" 'Matt, you've been with us a long ime. You've been tried and not found vanting. To-night we call on you to erform the most dangerous piece of

ork yet. Will you do it?" "Matt's eyes looked as large as sauers in the dim light of the cab. I conss I was trembling myself.

What is it?" he asked. "'There's been a big mistake made in he higher offices-but that is not for to criticise-and there is but one way rectify it.' Here the superintendent's oice dropped to a whisper. 'One hunred and fifty thousand dollars in gold has got to be in B-- before midnight, nnect with the Eastern express and you're the man selected to take it

"Old Matt showed his astonishment ith his eyes, but never opened his outh. As for me, I was so excited by his time that I had to stop my work, ause I poured more oil on the floor an I did in the cans.

"As I said before,' went on the suintendent, 'it's dangerous business. e are men in town to-night who, if knew the nature of this run, would ch' you to secure the fortune. Guards rould only excite suspicion, and if you ft the track anywhere between Haver sack grade and the bottom, one man would be as good as fifty, for none could

'I'll go,' said old Matt, straightening

'And your fireman?' . "'I'll take Harry, here. It's going to be a dark run to-night, and I don't want strange hands about the engine. We

understand each other.' "That was as fine a compliment as Matt ever gave, and I felt proud. But was only little potatoes in this deal.

The superintendent merely glanced at ne, and, turning to Matt, continued: "A lone engine might create sus on, so we'll make up a wild freight. 'll all be empties. Back down to ffices before you couple on, and 'll put the safe under the coal in the

That was all. He jumped off and peared. For some time Matt and at staring at each other, then he slid is seat and said:

This won't do! Supper, Harryer! We haven't much time to lose y lacks a few minutes of six. Be before the quarter.'

The wind was whistling among the whisking the dust and papers , while in the south a big black ud was coming up, resplendent with in lightning. Altogether, the night ised to be unusually bad.

I was back on time, but Matt was re before me. He had lighted the ided steam-gauge lamp, and stood anning a small piece of pasteboard. What do you make of this, Harry?

asked, as I climbed up beside him ound it pinned to my cushion.' On it was scrawled, with a lead penthe words: anger! Don't pull the wild freight to

"Danger! DON't Pusses, ght if you value your lives.
"'A TRUE FRIEND." I make it that some one besides perintendent and us knows of it. d, the cold shivers beginning to each other up my spinal column.

re's danger ahead!" Aye, there is danger, my boy,' and att spoke softer than I had ever ard him before. 'If you want to-' I'll go where you lead,' I replied, tly, knowing what he was going t

Then we'll go through if it takes wheels out from under! Ring up

d, without waiting for the hostle the engine out, old Matt backed on to the turn-table, where the es swung her around, and then we d down to the offices, where four men soon had the square safe

A few minutes later we were coupled a half-dozen empty freight cars a caboose. There's your orders!" cried Jimmy

or, the conductor, shoving up ellow sheets of tissue-paper. ld Matt looked them over and we an to move out of town. We've got a clear track,' he said.

ing across at me; and then he drew e corners of his mouth, and I led for a quick run. sefore we reached the outskirts of town the rain began to come down future.

n a perfect deluge. Great drops, mixed with hail, and in such quantity that the dry drains were soon transformed into raging creeks.

The wind howled and shrieked above the rumble of the train and threatened to lift 67 off the rails. When the telegraph poles began to snap off Matt's face began to lengthen. "'Good night for wash-overs,' he said. 'And wash-overs are as bad as

"It was all down grade and all the steam used was to run the air-pump. I had only to keep the fire alive. "Eight miles down we ran nast a

washouts!"

small station where a freight train was side-tracked. It had perhaps a dozen "Just before we reached it I saw a

man dart in between two of the cars to escape the head-light. "I thought him either a trainman or a tramp, but have since changed my

mind. "We were half way down the Haversack grade, with a straight stretch of track and a long curve before us, when

Matt looked across and said: "'I'm afraid the little pasteboard was only a scare. If-

"There was the flash of a light behind, the rattle of coal, and Bob Duncan, the forward brakeman, stood in the cab. His face was as white as a

"Shut her down-shut her down, for Heaven's sake!" he shouted. 'A freight's broke loose and is coming down the grade two miles a minute!" "Before you could snap your fingers

my face was as pale as Bob's. "Matt Irwin never lost his head, and, with a coolness that comes to few men in a time of danger, he asked: 'How do you know?'

"Seen her by a flash of lightning. O'Connor and Billy have jumped!" "And then he swung out on the step

and disappeared. "'Jump, if you want to, Harry,' called old Matt. 'I'm going to stick to her!' "I gave one look at the Egyptian darkness and concluded that I would stay with old Matt.

"'Keep your eye peeled for her," he cried, and commenced to let 67 out.

" 'There she is!' I shouted. "And there it was, sure enough. It had just come out of a cut. One of the boxes was on fire, the flame streaming ack half a car length and cutting through the air like a meteor.
"'She's four miles behind,' said old

If we can get around the carve there's a "And then began that terrible ride.

Matt. 'and coming four feet to our one.

"He hooked 67 up to the first notch and opened the throttle. "With seven cars behind we shot down the grade of one hundred and sev-

enty-five feet to the mile. "67 set low in her frame; but every ow joint rung her bell for an eighth of a mile. She jumped and swayed and threatened to leave the rails. The wind shrieked around us like a thousand demons, and the rain poured against the

windows in a perfect stream. "'There's danger ahead and death behind, shouted the old engineer. 'If the rain loosens a bowlder and drops it on

"I shuddered. There was the blasted pine that marked the curve. The next second we reached it. For a moment I thought it was all over. Then 67 righted. There was a sharp jerk. We forged ahead faster, and our seven cars cleared the road-bed and went down the bluff with a crash that was heard high above the storm, leaving a clean track for the runaway behind, that was com-

ing as swift and sure as death. If the runaway got around the curve, the probabilities were that we would be knocked from the track into the river. "We were very near to the bottom now, where the road-bed followed the river, and engineers were cautioned not

to run over fifteen miles per hour. "But orders were not respected that night. We were making thirty miles an hour when a flash of lightning showed me that dark string of cars coming around the curve. The blazing box was on the opposite side and in-

"Old Matt gave 67 the steam so snddenly she seemed to jump from under us; but the runaway was not more than half a mile behind and coming with the speed of a tornado.

"There was no getting out of the way. In a moment it would be on us. I imagined I could see the black mass coming down on us in the darkness, when a heavy rumble was heard, followed by

a tremendous crash. "The rain had loosened the rock and dirt overhanging the track, and it only needed the jar of the passage of 67 to set

it in motion. 'Something like a thousand tons of debris rolled on to the track directly behind us, and into this those runaway cars plunged.

"But we did not find this out until afterward. Matt kept 67 up to what was a tremendous speed on that track. She plunged and rolled and rang her bell continually. A dozen times I thought we were going into the

"We pulled through all right; but that was my last trip. When I got off the engine my hair was streaked with gray, and now it is as white as snow. "For some time it was thought that the runaway cars had broke loose; but the company became suspicious and had the case looked into with the result of

who finally confessed to cutting them loose with the intention of ditching us between Haversack grade and the bottom and securing the treasure. "Old Matt has retired from the road; but I do not think that either he or I shall ever forget 'the run of 67."-W.

F. Bruns, in Golden Days.

running down some tough characters,

Puss Adopts Three Chickens. An East Serksmont (Me.) lad is the possessor of three small chickens which he has been keeping in a barrel. The other day he missed one and hunted everywhere without finding it. The next day another disappeared in the same unaccountable manner. The boy then resolved to watch and was soon rewarded by seeing the old house cat steal slyly into the barrel, grasp the remaining chicken carefully by the neck and march off with it. Following her

upstairs into the garret, what was his surprise to find the other two chickens safely cuddled in a nest of old clothes with two kittens, as happy as could be. The cat carefully placed the last chicken in the nest and got in as calmly as if the whole family belonged to her. The chickens were uninjured and contented in their new quarters, says the Belfast Age; but we suspect that puss was laying in a supply of provisions for the

A DREADFUL CHILD.

An eldritch tale, worthy of the darkst and palmiest days of the middle ges, comes from the little hamlet of ompoonik, up in Columbia County, where a child is said to have been born f late which defles competition, although, fortunately, it does not baffle description, says the New York Times. While asleep or at rest it appears to differ in no respect from the ordinary fortnight-old baby of commerce. As it slumbers peacefully in its cradle, with its breast rising and fall-ing as gently and regularly as ossible, any feeling woman would cless its little heart and look upon it with delight and that fluttering sentiment, not unakin to awe, with which the entire female world regard sany newly-arrived traveler from the other world providing of course, the traveler be not ghost, and, therefore, does not come rom the wrong side of life. A baby is one thing and a ghost is another, although doubtless both are equally myserious, and it is quite certain that both invariably dress all in white. The ones of their voices and their general nanner of expressing themselves, the ability of the one to walk while the other seems able only to kick and wriggle, easily mark the essential distincion between them. There are doubtess other peculiarities which will enable almost any woman to tell at a glance whether a particular object is a host or a baby, although those peculicrities might not readily find accurate lefinition even at the hands of a woman f most unusual discernment and pro-

ound sagacity. As has already been remarked, the Columbia County child, when asleep or at rest, seems, even to the female eye and heart, to be nothing but a baby. ts complexion, perhaps is not all that ould be desired; there is a slight suspicion of incongruity-a certain desparty of proportions-between the molding of its nose and that of its upper lip, and there is a paucity of hair, or rather of fuzz, on its head, and these things can hardly fail to produce a painful im pression upon the mind of any unprejuliced observer, just as they do in all eases in which very young infants are nvolved. At all events, every woman who sees it sleeping and who is not acquainted with the little peculiarities it xhibits in its waking moments delares that it is simply a lovely, little, precious darling-which it isn't by any neans.

For when, rousing from its slumbers opens its bright eyes upon the world. neither lies still nor begins to wail ike an ordinary baby of its age. Rather loes it assume at once the character of a little kitten, climbs over the side of the cradle in a jiffy, and, if left in unlisturbed possession of itself, sets about o have a lively frolic, in which one of ts legs does for it duties similar to hose which a kitten's tail sometimes loes for the kitten. While engaged in this sort of exercise it will tumble heels over head and roll about on the floor like any ball, and doing itself no more harm than if it were a gutta-percha child. If a spool or some small object of the kind be thrown to it, this uncanny babe will toss it about, boxing it now with one tiny hand and now with the other, picking it up with its toes and throwing it over its head, and scampering about, as fully acquainted with the relations of the minor things of this world as a cat of its age would be. Its arms are very strong, and its hands have so good a grip that it can pull itself up a rope and clamber to the top of a bedpost, where it will sit for some time calmly surveying the spectators with an air of sagacity appalling to behold in one so young. it is, of course, impossible to give any satisfactory explanation of the singular conduct of this interesting babe, although, undoubtedly, mere perversity and nature's love for freaks has some thing to do with the matter.

THEIR LITTLE JOKE.

Three Members of Congress Mystify New Capitol Guide.

There are not many Irishmen in this congress. Three of the best known ons of Erin are Lawler, McAdoo and Quinn. This trio walked up to the Capitol together the other morning, writes a Washington correspondent, and at the door of the rotunda were met by a new guide who wanted to show them the sights of the building. The three Congressmen consented, and were taken into statuary hall to hear the echoes. "Now you stand right here," said the guide, placing the trio on the well-known stones, "and listen. I will move back fifty-five feet and whisper to you, and you will hear my voice as if I were by your side." All this was done, and the guide whispered, then spoke, and finaly shouted, but not a word did either of the trio hear. Thinking that probably he had made a mistake and put his victims on the wrong stones, he moved them against the wall and said to them: "This is the whispering gallery. You stand here and I will go across the room and whisper against the wall. You will hear me as if I were at your ear." Again the guide whispered but met with no response. Then he gradually raised his voice to a shout, but the trio of Congressmen kept their ears against the wall and made no sign. Rejoining his customers, the guide exon account of the humidity in the at mosphere, the echoes were not working well to-day, and invited his guests to take a look at the House of Representatives. Arriving at the main entrance the Congressmen started to walk in, when the guide seized their arms and told them they couldn't go in therethat was only for members. "O, yes, but we can," said Mr. Lawler, and flip ping the astonished guide one dollar the joking trio disappeared within.

The New English Census.

The questions to be asked by the new English census are those in regard to the name, age, sex, profession or occupation, condition as to marriage, relation to head of family and birth-place of every person who abode in any house on the night of the census day, showing also whether any such person was blind, or deaf and dumb or imbecile or lunatic. The only new question to be put is one recommended by the census committee-namely, where the occupier is in occupation of less than five rooms, as to the number of rooms occupied by him. One particular that was asked for at the last census and is now omitted, in accordance with the committee's recommendation, is the "rank" of each

LINCOLN AND GRANT. Couple of Fresh Stories About the

Great War Heroes. Ex-Governor Ashley, of Montana, lately told a New York Tribune reporter some interesting stories of Presi lent Lincoln's kind-heartedness. "! onsider President Lincoln," he said, one of the most remarkable men who ever lived, as his kindness of heart was shown to fall men at all times. I remember once when Carl Schurz, who was with the army, had sent a letter to the President without consulting his commanding officer. Of ourse, this was a breach of discipline not to be countenanced, and he subsequently wrote a letter of apology to Mr. Lincoln. The President replied by letter: 'Never mind; come and see me Of course, when Schurz went, he began to apologize profusely, but the President, seeing how ill at ease he was, smiled and said in a kindly tone: 'Never nind, Schurz. I guess before we get through talking you won't think I am so had a man as some people say I am. That kindness broke Schurz all up. "Another time I saw him give a par don for a soldier sentenced to be shot on the supplication of the poor fellow's wife and daughters. Of course there

was a most pathetic scene, and many o the bystanders cried. After signing the pardon the President said: "Well, I have made one family happy, but don't know about the discipline of the army."

Mr. Ashley also told some good stories about General Grant, of whom he was a loyal and ardent admirer. Among some he related was one of a circumstance on the evening of the first day's battle of Shiloh, which had been a defeat.

"At that time," he said, "when any man might have felt disturbed, the quartermaster came to General Grant and told him that if he was again defeated on the next day he could not transport the troops (about 65,000 in number), if it was necessary to cross the

"Grant asked him: 'How many can you handle?' "Ten thousand," replied the Quarter-

"'Well,' said General Grant, quietly, "if we are defeated, you will be able to carry all that are left."

'So you see," said Mr. Ashley, "what letermination Grant had. He simply determined to win or be annihilated.

WOMEN SPECULATORS.

The Gentler Sex Seized by the Rage for Wall Street Gambling.

Marie Antoinette Nathalie Pollard, a Virginia woman who has become well known in the South and on the Pacific slope, intends to apply for a seat in the Consolidated Stock Exchange, says the New York Press. Several brokers have told her that they can see no reason why she shall not become a member, even though she is a woman. If the board of managers act favorably on Mrs. Pollard's application she will probably be the first woman in the world to become a member of a stock exchange. She spec ulated in California mining stocks a few years ago and says she made \$20,000.

"Do you know that there are between 300 and 400 women who speculate in Wall street?" asked Mrs. Pollard the other day as she sat in her attractively fitted up office. "It may surprise you, but it is a fact. They are successful, too, and make as much money as the men. We ladies are quiet about what we do. Many lady speculators have husbands who object to their speculating. And it is their own money that they use; they

speculate on the quiet. "Most lady speculators are bulls. They buy, but do not sell often. I do not know why this is so. I know that when I was speculating I was a buyer. One stock I had invested in went way down I held on to it for a long time, and finally it went up and I made on it.

"It is easy to make money in stocks if one only keeps one's eyes open. Of course if you buy at random you are in great danger of losing. I suppose there are ladies who fancy that all they have to do to get rich is to throw some money into Wall street. That is a great mistake.

"Most of the ladies who speculate are women of means who want to increase their wealth, but there are a good many who have only a few dollars, say \$20 or more, and invest it here and make."

Don't Fool with Perspiration. Considering all that has been written and published about sun-stroke, and the danger that arises from a dry, non-perspiring skin, it is really amazing how many people call for preparations to prevent perspiration. There are several of these, and they are all effective, the main ingredient in each being the same. The effect is not only to stop perspiration wherever the preparation is applied, but also to increase the temperature several degrees and seriously injure the skin. Ladies, of course, use such complexion preservers more than men, but there are not wanting young men who, to keep up a spotless appearance, will subject themselves to annoyances and take dangerous chances. The only legitimate manner to check perspiration is to keep quiet and avoid excessive exercise.

INSTINCT OF PLANTS. Number of Interesting Experiments

with Maderia Vines. The correspondent of Garden and For est describes some interesting experi-

ments with Maderia vines, which illustrates how closely the actions of certain plants resemble those of animals. The experimenter's attention had been attracted to the peculiar movements of the vine in its spiral ascent of a stick. We quote his report of the experiments. If allowed to grow a few inches above

the support, the extremity of the plant will sway backward and forward a few hours, and then will enter on a regular revolving movement, always from right to left, or contrary to the direction in which the hands of a watch move. One revolution is made in three hours. One of the plants observed began to

grow on April first, and at the end of sixteen days it was eighteen inches high It was too heavy to stand erect, and be gan to fall away from the pot, which stood on a table, toward the floor. This was done gradually and apparently with conscious care. It seemed to feel at times that it was letting itself down too fast and would stop with a jerk, like a

nodding child half asleep. When near the floor it began describing ellipses about three inches in diameter with its upturned extremity. Or the nineteenth it was twenty-six inches in length, and would describe a crescentshaped loop seventeen inches in length and about six inches wide in about two

nours. On the twenty-third it revolved with less regularity, and at times drooped as if weary or discouraged in trying to find something on which to en-

On the twenty-sixth a new route of travel was begun, consisting of a circle on the left, a circle on the right, and so on, alternately. The track of the ex tremity of the vine was traced with pencil, and at the end of twelve hours it measured six feet and nine inches.

On May first the vine was lifted and tied to a vertical support. It remained quiet for two days, and then began grow

ing again. Another vine, during several days cloudy weather, uncoiled itself from its stick and reached away toward the light at an angle of forty-five degrees with the horizon. It was carefully recoiled about its stick, but when it had grown abou three inches longer, it unwound itself and stood away toward the window as before. Time after time it was brough back to the support, but invariably lefit, until bright, sunny weather returned after which it showed no disposition to stop its twining growth.

Attempts were made to induce another plant to grow in a direction opposite to its normal one, but no ingenuity could deceive it as to its proper course.

JONES OF NEVADA. The Foundation of the Senator's Wealth

When John P. Jones, now United States Senator and many times a mill ionaire, was keeping a grocery store at Tuolumne, Cal., in the days of goldhunting one of his patrons was a miner -a poor prospector who, like most of his kind, was always "broke." One day he called on Jones. "Say, Jones, think I've got a bonanza in that claim

of mine," said the poor miner. Jones smiled. He had heard these stories before. He knew how great expectations were frequently never realized. Time, labor and money were usually wasted on what looked like something rich but that developed into

snares, so Jones merely smiled. "It's a big thing," persisted his visitor, and he proceeded to explain what the claim was and his reasons for being so sanguine. After several hours' talk the miner asked for an advance of \$1,000 with which to buy tools and food Jones demurred. A thousand dollars was a big enough sum, saved, as it had been, with much trouble and labor. But after all \$1,000 cut no figure in comparison with the profits of a good mine Jones finally told the miner he would see what could be done.

After nightfall and after the Chinamen employed in the neighborhood had taken their departure, Mr. Jones allowed the embers of his fire to die out. When satisfied no one was about he scraped away the ashes, raised the weighed out the necessary gold dust to make the \$1,000. These little precautions were always taken in that region, where even robbers were more

plentiful than fortunes. The tools were bought, Jones lending the money and the miner promising him one-third of the profits of the mine. For months the solitary miner labored, but he did not strike the lead. He grew wan and hollow-eved, and occasionally dropped in to see Jones. The latter had by this time abandoned all hope of ever seeing his money again.
"There's no gold up there," he would

inform the exhausted miner. "Yes, there is," insisted the latter,

"if I could only strike it." Affairs were now becoming desperate with the hopeful but penniless man. and, afte coughing apologetically, asked for some meal and bacon. He knew he would be successful eventually with his search, but provisions were out. Jones smiled again. "It's like throwing it in a rathole," he cheerfully observed, as he dug out a side of bacon and gathered up a sack of corn-meal for his luckless partner. For four months nothing was heard of the old fellow, and Jones presumed he had either gone away or died at his post up the gulch. Both suppositions were erroneous. The miner dashed into the store one day irradiated with joy. He had really struck his bonanza. The mine was sold for \$3,000,000, and, faithful to his promise, the honest miner gave Jones one-third of it. Senator Jones' prosperity dated from that

HER STEAMER FRIEND. How a St. Paul Woman Acquired Som

Worldly Wisdom A well-known St. Paul woman, who not long ago made a "little journey in the world," came back with some worldly wisdom as to the indiscriminate make ing of friends that she had never had before, says the New York Evening Sun. It came about, in this way. Her "little journey" was across the water, and while on the homeward-bound ship she found herself one day engaged in the most animated and pleasing conversa tion with a man who sat near her chair on the deck. There was something wonderfully pleasing in his personality he was evidently a person of culture, and with a wonderful fund of knowl edge at his command. His entire bear ing toward her was one of such exquisite tact and deference that the two soon became warm friends, and spent long hours each day exchanging opinions upon all kinds of impersonal topics. By and by, just before the steamship reached New York, it transpired that the man, himself still unknown, had known all along who the lady was and where her home was. When she asked him in surprise how he could have known her he answered briefly: "I am a St Paul man myself." This gave the kindly little woman an opportunity. "Then my husband and I will be glad to see you any time in our home," she said

cordially.
"Pardon me, madam," he answered frankly, "we have been friends on board the steamship. But when we return to St. Paul neither you nor your husband would receive me in your home, and you would be fully justified. I beg you will you will not ask the reason."

And she did not. But when a few hours later her husband met her on the pier and she pointed her late friend out to him with the whispered story he answered slowly: "Well, he has behaved ike a gentleman, and I won't thrash him. But he was quite right in what he said. He is one of the best known con-

Oscar Hill, a farmer, had a fight with a negro in Clay County, Alabama, and was badly bitten. Hill had to have his arm amputated, and he developed symptoms of hydrophobia and died. The negro has blue gums and it is believed that the bite of such negroes always VARIETIES.

A BOY was asked which was the greatest evil, hurting another's feelings or his fingers. The feelings," he said.

"Right, my dear child." said he gratified uestioner. "But why is it worse to hurt the feelings?"

"Because you can't tie a rag around them," inswered the child.

"WAL," said the prominent Kansan, in a contemplative mood, "it's sorto queer how one's boyish ambitions will shape his career. When I was a lad I longed to be a pirate and rob and plunder with a high hand, an' with none to molest nor make atraid, as the feller 8ays."

'Yes, boys will dream queer dreams. How near did you come to fulfilment?" "Wal, I'm a real estate agent now."

MIKE RAFFERTY-Fwhat's the matther wid the baby? He's sittin out on the back shtep, all doobled 'oop an' rockin' back'erd and for-'ard.

Bridget [O'Flannagan-Shure, I was afther clanin' out the botthles on the panthry shif, an' made him dhrink the contents av the midicine viles fur fear o' wastin' 'em. Fwhat if he havn't any disease at prisint? He moight have soom time, and the mixther'll be the dith av all thim moicrobes the docthors is talkin' about."

A Ewing farmer came in town one day recently behind a match team of bays. The roads were muddy, owing to the rainfall the day before, and the agriculturist had the caudle appendages of his spirited nags doubled up and carefully tied to prevent the ends thereof from getting solled. As the animals were speeding through the Seventh Ward a little girl living on Calhoun Street observed the flying steeds with their tails arranged in such a peculiar manner, and exclaimed:

"Oh, mamma, here go two horses with their tails done up in the latest style, like your back hair!"

"And how is that?" the mother asked. " Why, in a Psyche knot."

In the County Court, Derby, England, Mr. Barber, Q. C., the presiding judge, is a staunch teetotaller. A deaf landlady who was a very illiterate person sued a tenant for arrears of rent. She conducted her own case. When the case came on for hearing the tenant admitted the debt, and offered to pay it by installments. But the plaintiff did not understand what he said. The judge, who had been newly appointed, addressing the deaf plaintiff asked: "What terms are you prepared to accept?' But the old woman did not understand what he had said. The usher of the court knowing from experience that she was very hard of hearing, with a praise worthy desire to facilitate the business of the court, went to her and shouted: "What will you itake?" A bright smile illuminated the old woman's features; pointing to the judge stone on which the fire was built, and she answered: "Well, I've been in this ere court many a time afore, but you is the first judge that ever asked me what I'll take. A little gin, bot, if you please." It was some ime before he was able to proceed with the ordinary business of the court.

HE ONLY SIGHTED THE GUNS .- A certain professorowho is remarkable for his gentle ness of manner happens to have had a record for brave and brilliant service in the civil war. One day a young lady who was under his instructions said to him: "It is hard for me to think of you, Professor, as a man of war. Tell me, did you ever kill any one?" "My dear young lady," said the Professor, "I will give you an idea what a blood-thirsty man I was in the war. I was an officer of artiflery, and I suppose you know that such officers carry pistols in the holsters of their saddles?" "Yes." "Well, throughout the four years of the war I never once discharged one of those pistols nor drew a sword except on parade. I had my servant take the revolvers out of the holsters about once a month, and discharge and clean them to keep them in order, but I never touched the trigger of one of them." "But I suppose you gave the order to fire the guns sometimes? ' "Oh, yes, quite frequently." "And sometimes you sighted the guns yourself?" "Yes. I often, in engagements, sighted the pieces myself?" "In order to be sure that they would kill [as many men as possible? Well, Professor, I can't see that you were much of a man of peace in the war after all."

A SUBSTITUTE .- "Julius." said the Colonel. with a benevolent smile, "you probably know that 'I have a hundred acres of water-

"I-I-bas yo' dun got dat much, sah?" "Why; you live out there, Julius, and know all about it." "Deed I libs out dar, but I'se bin so werry

What about dem watermillions, Kurnel?" "Julius, suppose I should drug some of those melons?" " Yes, sah." "Put in something which would make a thief

usy I hain't had time to inquar' around.

"I follers yo', sah." "Do you think you could tell one of the drugged melons by the feeling of it in the night?"

awfully sick?"

" Yes."

" Yes."

"Guin ter steal 'em?"

"Me? Me? What would I be doin' in your nilly on patch at night, sah?" "But suppose you went there?" "Arter miliyons?"

"Wall, Kurnel Johnson, taint no use to argify dat p'int, kase I wouldn't go." Why Rot?"

"Kase I'd send one of de boys, yo' know!" "CAB! cab! cab! cab! cab!" shouted two core hack-drivers at the Grand Central Depot the other afternoon at the rate of 183 "cabs" a minute. The Buffalo express had just arrived, and among the passengers was a man. seemingly a farmer, with two large grips in its hands He was evidently bewildered, and stopped a moment to learn whether the howling of the cabbles meant that there was a large fire in the vicinity or that the city had closed up for the day. Suddenly he was seized and hustled into a hansom, after which the driver asked him where he wished to go. The rural gentleman did not know exactly, but he thought the Grand Union Hotel was a pretty good place to stop. He had heard a good deal about it. The Grand Union is about 200 feet from the depot. A reporter overheard the conversation and presently saw the cab driven off up Forty Second Street toward Fifth Avenue after the bargain was made, the price to be paid being fixed at \$1.50. It was fully twenty minutes before the cab appeared again, and then it came up Park Avenue. It stopped at the Grand Union Hotel, where, after both driver and rural gentleman had climbed down to the sidewalk, the following

conversation took place: " Cold day." "Yes; how much do you want? That was nice ride you gave me." "Only \$1.50."

"Is that all? Well, now, that's cheap."

Then there was a pause, which was broken by the cabby saying:

"Come, old man, pay me the money." By that time a hotel porter had taken the rural gentleman's grip into the office. The

latter pulled out a well-filled pocketbook and "Haven't got anything but a fifty. Just

wait a minute and I'll get her busted." Then he went into the hotel, and after waiting a quarter of an hour the cabby went in also to see what had become of him. He was nowhere to be found, so the cabby asked the clerk about the "hayseed" with the long

whiskers and grips. "Hayseed?" replied the clerk. "Why, that is Albert Henry Hugg, one of the best leather salesmen on the road. He knows more about this town than you or I ever will know. He travels out of Boston and comes bome here every month. Does he owe you anything?" "No," and then the cabby went out into the wide, wide world, simply thinking.

Pleazure iz like molassiz-tew much ov it

Thare is no seed so sure tew produce a big The amateur photographer never takes a

rest. It is about the only thing he do take, however. Politeness is like ginger-pop—there ain't much nourishment, but it has a pleasant pop and a refreshing flavor.

Peasant-I can't understand why all these

people who ride on those wheel-things always seem in such a hurry! The soft postal cards make fairly good ink

blotters, but are most too expensive to be used for that purpose. The most miserable people I know of are those who make pleasure a bizness; it is like sliding down a hi.l 25 miles long.

Proof that a man is really near-sighted: When he finds it necessary to look at an ele-phant through a magnifying glass.

Profane swearing in a man is like continual crowing in a barnyard rooster-a plan tew keep up their courage or importance. He had Expectations .- First Boy (to second

boy who has been fishing)—Catch anything? Second Boy—I haven't been home yet. Pupil-Why does the avoirdupois system have no scruples? Professor Rodder—Be-cause, my boy, it is used to weigh coal and

The Boston Journal explains that a mountain-side makes the best cow-pasture, be-cause "climbing tends to strengthen the calves."

Johnnie (looking unkindly on the new twins)—Say, mamma, why didn't you tell God we wasn't runnin' a orphan asylum at our home? Groom—A ring around the moon is the sign of rain. Bride (sweetly)—And a ring around a woman's finger is the sign of—? Groom

(sadly)-Reign.

Last and Worst.—You are looking pretty hard this morning," said the lettuce to the egg." "Yes," answered the egg. "I am just getting over a boil." Judge-Prisoner, have you any visible

means of support? Prisoner-Yis, sor, your honor. (To his wife)-Bridget, stand up so that the court kin see yez. "I'm afraid, John by," said the Sunday. school teacher rather severely, "that I will never meet you in Hesven." "Why? What have you been doin now?"

It has been discovered that the cash boys were very lazy in the days of Job, for he says:
All the days of my appointed time will I wait till my change comes." A Reasonable Suggestion .- "Why do they

publish so many dislest stories in the maga-zines?" "Because it saves the proof-reader the trouble of correcting the spelling." It is announced that a new and absolutely correct map of Africa has been issued. Life is full of compensations. We needn't care now if the peach crop is a total failure.

"Shall married women teach?" is asked from Cincinnati. Why not? But instruction after 1 s. m., when the pupils are wears, should be prohibited under the direct penal-

Officious Stranger (who has been boring his fellow passenger for an hour)—R the way, haven't I met you somewhere occupants or of lunatic asylums. Amy-Fred, I hear that your engagement with Miss Biesser is broken? Fred—Yes, it is.'
Amy—It must have been built on the sand to
fall so soon. Fred—I thought it was founded
on rocks, but I discovered she hadn't any.

sows an act and reaps a babit; he sows a habit and reaps a character; he sows a character and reaps a destiny. Thus, in four sowings, a wrong desire may end in a fearful

destiny." Publisher-Is this novel of yours quite complete? Pretty Authoress—All but the name. In fact I don't know what to do for a title. Publisher (with an admiring glance)— Do what other pretty women have done.

Marry one. Miss May Ture—Ohl Edith, dear, do you know that Fred actually proposed to me last evening? Edith—Just as I expected. Miss m. T.—Why did you expect it? E.—Why, when I refused him last night be said be would go and do something desperate.

It is related of Triboulet that when a rich

noble threatened to have him whipped he complained to the king. "If he punishes you," said Francis, "I will have him havaet a quarter of an hour afterward." "If it please your majesty," replied Triboulet, "I wish you would do it a quarter of an hour before."

Peculiar

Many peculiar points make Hood's Sarsaparilla superior to all other medicines. Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the

Peculiar in combination, proportion, and preparation of ingredients, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the full curative value of the best known remedies dom.

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saparilla is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "One Hundred Doses One Dollar." Medicines in larger and smaller bottles require larger doses, and do not produce as good results as Hood's.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won for itself the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Peculiarinits "good name home,"—there is now

Peculiar in its "good name home,"—there is now of Hood's Sarsaparilla Lowell, where than of all other blood purifiers phenomenabroad, no other preparation has ever attained such popularity and confidence among all classes of people so steadfastly.

of people so steadfastly.

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TOKOLOGY Complete LaDIES GUIDE

Below will be found a list of sales of sheep recorded in Michigan Merino Sheep of at 525. Breeders' Association:

E I Arms to Wm Gadd, Clinton, rams E I Arms E I Arms to Wm Gadd, Clinton, rams E I Arms 128, 129.
H L Dosne to Wm Gadd, Clinton, rams H L Dosne 232, 248, 800, 301, 302, 305, 309, 310.
H R Dewey to A A Wood, rams H R Dewey 247, 255, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279.
H E Moore to C R Parsons, Saline, rams H E Moore 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 68.
NA Wood to C C Dorr, Grass Lake, rams N A Wood 127, 180, 183, 185, 187, 188, 189, 141, 142, 143.
J S Wood to C C Dorr, Grass Lake, rams J S Wood 82, 83, 89, 201, 204, 209, 208, 211, 212.
W W Stickney & Sons to C E Lockwood, Washington, rams W W Stickney & Sons 44, 61, 63, 69, 72, 73.

72, 78.

Hathaway Bros. to C V Brown, Sykeston, N.
Dakota, ram R Hathway 802.

John Chilson to W E Kennedy, Somerset, rams
J Chilson 125, 127, 128, 130, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141; to J S Pope, E. Springport, ram J Chilson 128.

1, 3, 9, 23, 33, 57, 45, 47, 49, 55, 57, 61, 107, 109, 111, 2155.

C S Norris to Walter Hagaman, Amboy, ewes C & Norris 18, T M S 75, 105, 142, 172, 176, L Haskins 28, H White 14, W H B 213.

Wm Duncau to B D Geer, Geer, ewes W Duncau 17, 40, 48, 79, 81, 161, 173, F H Farrington 183, 189, D A Harlow 73, 76, 80, D T Holden 194, D R Growton £2, R Lane 229, R Hathawsy 13, O N Barn hart 31, 48, F C Wood 262, J Russell 38.

R J Brown to Seneca Litchard, Saline, rams 130, 160, 161, 166, 162, 170, 171, 172, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 182, 183

G S Wood & Son to A A Wood, rams G S Wood 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116.

G W Stuart 470.

Wm Rafford to J R Keeney, Tipton, Jams W

Stuart 470.

Wm Radford to JR Keeney, Tipton, 1 ams W Radford 191, 218, 214, 215, 216, 219, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 232, 236, 2 7, 238.

6 G Taylor to J Frost, Dowagiac, ram S G Taylor to J Frost, Dowagiac, ram S G Taylor

lor 11. F J Gillett to B F Lawrence, Chelsea, rams I J Gillett 66 to 75, 88, ewes R Lane 229, 237 C M Hess 26, C M Fellows 101, F J Gillett 2, 8, 10, 14 Thos Smith to R McCross, Ovid, rams T Smith

WH Sprague to CR Parsons, Saline, rams W E Sprague 14, 16, 17, E S Sprague 29, 45. J H Snow to CR Parsons, Saline, rams J H Snow 71 72, 73, 74, 75. Wm Duncan to B Rich, Belding, ram W Duncan S R Crittenden to A A Wood Saline, rams S R

James Hoyt to C R Parsons. Saline, rams J Boyt 161 to 171, 178; to F C Wood, Saline, ram F C Wood 335.

Three Harvest Excursions

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q R. R., will sell, on Tuesdays, September 9th and 23d, and October 14th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty days. For cir. cular giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S. Eustis, Gan'l. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.



The Points of a Dairy Cow.

The practical dairyman has small concern for fancy markings, The points of a dairy cow in which he is interested are those characteristics which usually accompany excellence at the pail. It is a mistake to suppose a "cow is a cow," whatever her form or characteristics. Many are fit only for the butch er's block. While it sometimes happens that a cow having all the marks that indicate excellence fails to fulfill expectations, yet the exception proves the rule. This non-fulfillment of promise may be due to organic er functional derangement or to want of development of the lacteal organs during growth. owing to insufficient nutrition .- a matter that should be borne in mind by those who are raising heifers. In buying a cow for dairy purposes, and depending largely on external pearances in making a selection, it is way to place the greatest stress on the ndder, the paunch, and the appetite of the animal. There should be a well-developed udder if a large quantity of milk is to be and generous in size. If a cow is to give large quantities of milk or butter she must he a hearty feeder. She can not convert small quantities of food into large quantities of dairy products. The dainty feeder will give very dainty returns indeed. A large body is a fitting accompaniment to a vigorous appetite. This is the factory where grass, hay, and grain are turned to butter, and the accommodations must be ample it large returns are expected. The dairy cow should, in general terms, have a refined feminine look, the skin should be mellow and pliable when rolled up by the hand. A wedge-shaped form, thin neck, and small head are the natural characteristics of animals that are valuable, since in their case superfluons bone, muscle, and tissue are placed where they will do the most goodfarther back where the feed is being converted into milk and butter. Size of "milk veins," a golden color in the skin, and waxy horns are points well worth noting, but of more importance is the disposition, which should be gentle and not easily becoming irritable. These are traits that should be long to the dairyman himself as well as to his cows, but when they are common to both with other conditions favoring, it is certainly not unreasonable to look for success .-American Agriculturist.

Dairy Notes.

Great Britain and Ireland contain 4,000, 000 dairy cows. The number per head of population is less than half that of France, and less than one-third that of Holland.

BUTTER is but little cheaper this year than It has been some years before-and the bottom did not go out then either. Cheese was actually higher than is usual in June. Farm butter, though, is awful in price, in some portions of the country where there are no factories. If that will have the effect to drive the incompetents, those who do not take pains to learn, out of the business, and lead to the fatting and butchering of the poor cowe, it will have a healthful influence on good dairying .- Hoar'd, Dairyman.

REFERRING to the cheese trade the London Grocer of September 13th says: The market for American cheese maintains a firm aspect. and prices have again slightly stiffened. on in cheese is at the moment hard to find, as out of about 100,000 boxes on hand here, the general character and outturn do not warrant us in saying that matchless quality can be had at 46s, though it must be admitted that excellent value for money has been realized at 41s to 44s, and a variety of useful kinds at from 38s down to 30s per cwt; but where anything superb has been discovered it has commanded 47s and \$ 483 for either white cr colored, S ates or

Canadian. Shippers of the last named of August make are asking 48s to 49s, and extensive sales of September have been spoken

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by prof. Robert Jennings, Peterlinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Pres. The Juli name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure or rect treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. Destroit, Mich.

Synovitis or Synovial Enlargement of the Pastern Joint.

WILLIAMSTON, Sept. 23, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a large two year old colt; it is a half blood Clyde, which is inclined to have a cocked ankle on one hind foot only. The front of the ankle is swelled someting tle, but the most of the time there is a bunch which looks like a wind puff and feels like one. The colt has never been lame but ones, and that only for a day or two. Now is that joint water that comes out, or what is it? have never done anything for this What I want is to remove this bunch if I can.

Answer. - From your description, the enlargement on the fetlock joint of your colt is due to weakness in the part, probably from strain or other injury, stimulating synovial secretion (joint oil). Such cases require much care and attention to reduce them Rest and the application of the fellowing liniment will sometimes, in recent cases, accomplish the object desired: First, rest is important and necessary; bandages often do more harm than good. Treatment: Saturate spirits of turpentine with gum camphor, and apply as a liniment to the part with hand friction once a d v for a week; then discontinue the liniment for a week, when it may be renewed. The animal must have rest for several months.

Indurated Skin on the legs of a Horse,

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have recently came into possession of a Clydesdale stallion that is twelve years old, condition, is a sure and good stock getter. About his ankles and above to near his knees the skin is scarred and thickened in spots frem previous biting, which he continues if allow.d. Can you prescribe a remedy and

Answer .- From your description we have an imperfect understanding of the trouble with your animals legs. Try the following: Vaseline, two ounces; citrine ointment, half an ounce; mix well together, use as an ointment. Wash the parts clean, and when dry rub with the ointment two or three times a week.

Deficient Locomotion in a Pig.

GREENWOOD, Sept. 24, 1890. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Parmer. I have two hogs, eight months old; thei pen has a floor, but is kept clean, and a dry bed given them. A yard is attached where they can run out when they wish. One coes, but the other never would. Their eed has been skim milk and cut grass until six weeks sgo, I began to feed them en-slage fodder corn in place of grass. They ate this very greedily and grew fast. After feeding corn fodder about three weeks the one that stayed in the pen became weak in its hind legs; the joints would knuckle down when it walked. It eats well and grows fast, and always did better than the other one, except its legs. It walks up to the feed, but sits down to eat. I never had mrc'i experience in keeping hogs. Can you tell me, 1st, what caused the weak legs: secreted. The teats should be set well apart | 20d, what can I do for i:; 3rd, would the pork be good to eat if butchered now? SUBSCRIBER.

> Answer.-To your first question, No Second, the trouble may be the result of either injury or disease. Would sugest having the animal examined by a competent veterinary surgeon. Toird, if the animal's health is good, the meat is also good.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, September 27, 1890. FLOUR.-Market quiet and without change

uotations on car lots are as follows: ichigan roller process.....

WHEAT .- Market closed at a slight advance esterday over the previous day. The position seems a strong one, although the large supplies oming from the Northwest has temporarily deressed prices. Heavy de iveries in Great Bri ain of home grown wheat has also depressed values there. Quotations at the close yesterday 21c; No. 3 white, 84c; No. 2 red, 971c; No. 8 red, 93c. Closing prices on futures were as fol lows: No. 2 red, October, 97%c; November, 99%c; December, \$1 00%; May, \$1 06% \$9 bu. OORN.—Quiet and steady. Quoted as follows: No. 2, 50%c; No. 3, 49%c: No. 2 yellow, 53c; No.

vellow, 51%c. OATS .- Market quiet but values higher. Quoed as follows: No. 2 white, 41%c; No. 2 mixed, 0%c; light mixed, 41c.

BARLEY .- Now quoted at \$1 25@1 45 per cental outside for No. 2. Sales by sample were made yesterday at \$1 40, \$1 42\(\frac{1}{2}\), \$1 45, \$1 38, \$1 40, \$1 35 and \$1 30. Receipts for the week, \$3,012 bu., against 25,712 bu. the previous week; shipments 4,100 bu., against 1,960 bu. the previous week. EYE .- Quoted at 65%c per bu. for No. 2, and

FEED.-Winter bran quoted at \$18 00@14 00 per on; middlings, \$15@18 00 per ton.
BUTTER.—Quotations are as follows: Choice dairy, 17@18e; fair to good, 14@16e; creamery 18@220 P b. Market weak.

CHEESE.-Michigan full creams h 9%e W D. for choice. ROGS.—Steady at 17@18c per doz. Receipts only

fair. These prices were paid at the Faltis ma HONEY .- Quoted at 14@15c for new comb. Ex racted, 709c. Demand fair.

BEESWAX.—Quoted at 32@35c # D. HAY .- Hay is weak at \$10 for No. 1 timothy for No. 2, \$3 for No. 1 clover and \$7 for No. 2 \$ on in car lots.

STAW.—Quoted at \$325.25 per ton.
BEAMS.—Quoted at \$310@215 per bu. for city
hand-picked stock. Unpicked sell at \$165@200 per bu. Out of store prices are 5@10c higher. CLOVER SEED .- Market active. Prime in de mand at \$4 30 per bu. For future delivery 100

TIMOTHY SEED .- Quiet at \$1 45@1 50 per bu SALT .- Michigan, 75c per bbl. in car lots. 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per bbl.: HIDES.—Green city, 6c % D., country, 64c; cured, No. 1, 74c; No. 2, 64c; calf, No. 1, 74 @3c; No. 2, 6%@7c; veal kip, No. 1, 5@6c; run. ners and No. 2, 2% @8c; sheepskins, 500@81 as to quantity of wool.

POREIGN PRUITS.—Lemons, Messinas, * box \$6 50@7 50; oranges, Jamaicas, \$7@7 50 \$9 bbl.; bananas, yellow, # bunch, \$1 25@2 25. Figs, 12 @12%c for layers, 15c for fancy. Cocoanuts, 100, \$5@5 25. Persian dates, new, 6@6%c

DRIED FRUIT.-Apples quoted at 80.9c for mmon, and 18@14c W D. for evaporated. APPLES.—In lighter demand at \$1@3 per bbl. ost sales are at \$2022 50 per bbl. GRAPES. -Quoted as follows: Concords, 340

c; Niagaras, 6c; Delawares, 4@6c; Catawbas, 8%24%c. Market well supplied.

PEARS .- Quoted at \$1 75@275 per bu. The supply is light PEACHES. - Arrivals less liberal and white fruit

old yesterday at \$1 50@2 50, and yellow at \$2 75 28 50 per bu., as to size and condition of stock. TOMATOES.-Market easy at 35@40c per bu. ORAB APPLES.—In light demand. Quote 1 at 500 per bu. for Siberians, and 75c@81 for Hyslops. ONIONS .- Quoted at 75@85c \$ bu., and \$2 65@ 2 75 \$ bbl. Business very light owing to high

CABBAGE .- Market steady at \$1 15 per bbl., an 83 75@4 per 100 in car lots.

POP CORN .- Quoted at 5c per lb. for old Rice POULTRY .- The following prices were paid yesterday at the Faltis market, 801 Woodward ducks, 8c; old ducks, 8c; turkeys, 10c; sprin turkeys, 11c W D., pigeons, 20c per pair; squabs, 30c per pair. The market is overstocked, and no shipments should be made for a few days until

DRESSED VEAL .- Steady; quoted at 608c W 1 PROVISIONS-Short clear pork is higher, and

dried beef hams lower. No other	changes.	Quo-
tations are as follows:		
Mess, newFamily	11 00@1 12 00@1	
Short clear	12 1021	
Lard in tierces, P D	5%0	5%
Lard in kegs, 9 b	6 6	634
Pure lard, in tierces	10%	11
Shoulders, & D	7%0	7%
Choice bacon, & b	8 0	816
Extra mess beef, new 🦞 bbl	6 50 6	7 00
Plate beef	8 50 @ 1	
Dried beef hams	9 75 61	00
Tallow, P D	0	4
HAY.—The following is a reco	rd of the	sales

at the Michigan Avenue scales for the week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday-38 loads: Ten at \$12; eight at \$13; six at \$12 50 and \$10; two at \$11 50, \$11 and \$10 50.

\$10 50.

Tuesday—48 loads: Fourteen at \$11; nine at \$10; seven at \$13 and \$11 50; four at \$12; two at \$14 and \$10 50; one at \$15.

Wednesday—39 loads: Eleven at \$12; eight at \$10; five at \$14 and \$13; four at \$12 50 and \$11; two at \$11 50.

Thursday—32 loads: Ten at \$11; eight et \$12; five at \$10; three at \$13; one at \$14, \$13 50, \$11 50; \$10 50, \$9 50 and \$9.

Friday—9 loads: One at \$13 and \$10. Friday-2 loads: One at \$18 and \$10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle at these yards for the east week numbered 627 head. There were no western cattle on sale. This left the supply rather light, and with a good demand prices were a shade higher than those of last week. The receipts all changed hands and the market closed strong.

Eldredge sold McGee a mixed lot of 27 head of fair butchers stock av 912 lbs at \$2 50. Genn sold Burt Spencer 7 stockers av 755 Lewis sold Burt Spencer 7 stockers av 7:1

bb at \$2 40.d Sullivan 15 stockers av 630 lbs at \$2 25 and 5 bulls av 726 lbs at \$1 80.

Dennis sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 19 Haley sold Genther 4 fair butchers steers

Hatey sold Cent.or 4 fair butchers steers av 942 lbs at \$3 15. Lewis sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers stock av 706 lbs at \$2 40 and 8 bulls to Sullivan av 1,286 lbs at \$1 9J. Stead sold Knoth 5 fair butchers steers av 982 lbs at \$3 15.

Bohm sold Burt Spencer 10 stockers av 662 lbs at \$2 35. Haley sold Quast a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers stock av 833 lbs at \$2 50. C Roe sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers stock av 809 lbs at \$2

Ackley sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot

head of thin butchers stock av 1,038 lbs at Shook sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers stock av 781 lbs at \$250. Glenn sold Kamman a mixed lot of 6 head

of thin butchers stock av 800 lbs at \$2 25. Campbel sold J Wreford 2 fair butcher steers av 875 lbs at \$3 15. Reason sold J Wreford 3 thin steers av 958 Howland sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 26 head of good butchers stock av 916

Pinkney sold J Wreford a mixed lot of Haley sold Sullivan 5 stockers av 696 lbs s

Johnson sold Burt Spencer 8 stockers a 600 lbs at \$2.25; a mixed lot of 7 head coarse butchers stock to Flieschman av 56 Ibs at \$2 15, and 3 bulls av 728 lbs at \$1 75. Pinkney sold Marshics a mixed lot of lead of fair butchers stock av 720 lbs a

22 head of fair butchers stock av 768 lbs at

Pinkney sold McGee a mixed lot of 8 hes of thin butchers stock av 722 lbs at \$2 35 6 coarse ones to Marx av 650 lbs at \$2 15. Beardsley sold Sulivan 8 stockers av 648 lbs at \$2 30 and 2 fair cows to Wm Wreford &

Co av 1.100 lbs at \$2 40. Stevens sold Reagan a mixed lot of 13 head of coarse butchers stock av 634 lbs at \$2 10 and 11 stockers to Sullivan av 612 lbs at \$2 25.

Bohm sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers stock av 737 lbs at Kalaher sold Sullivan 4 stockers av 615 lbs

McDorman sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 5

head of fair butchers stock av 718 lbs at \$2 50 and 2 bulls av 830 lbs at \$1 90.

Holmes sold Sullivan 19 stockers av 715 lbs at \$3 37½ and a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers stock to Bussell av 706 lbs at \$2 25.

Cooper sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers stock to Bussell av 706 lbs at \$2 25. fair butchers stock av 694 lbs at \$2 40 and coarse ones av 780 lbs at \$2. rd & Co a mixed lot o

Proper sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 17

at \$2 15. Beardsley sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers stock av 657 ibs

Devine sold Marx a mixed lot of 8 head of Compbell sold Bussell a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers stock av 863 lbs at \$2 37%.

Compbell sold Bussell a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers stock av 780 lbs at \$2 30. Shook sold McIntire a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers stock av 670 lbs at \$2 20. McDorman sold Flieschman a mixed lot of

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,190 head The demand for sheep was active, but prices were a shade lower than those of last week, for the commoner grades. Bresnahan sold Fitzpatrick 22, part lambe

Lomason sold Fitzpatrick 104 lambs av 67 lbs at \$5 40. Deming sold Fitzpatrick 122 av 75 lbs at Dennis sold Wm Wreford & Co 30 av 75 lb at \$3 60.

bs at \$4 80. Kalaher sold Monahan 90, part lambs, av 62 bs at \$4. Bidredge sold Sprague 14 bucks av 117 lb at \$2 59. son sold Young 21 av 80 lbs at \$4. Adams sold Burt Spencer 23 av 70 lbs at 34 nd 78 lambs av 61 lbs at 35. Kalaher sold Young 48 av 76 lbs at 34.

The offerings of hogs numbered 3,735 head. The hog market openel up at about last week's prices, but it soon weakened and the

week. This decline we think is only temporary, and farmers who have corn should not be in a hurry to market their hogs.

C Roe sold R S Webb 86 av 181 lbs at \$4 25. Pinkey sold R S Webb 33 av 166 lbs at \$4 25. Merritt sold R S Webb 109 av 198 lbs at Brant sold Sullivan 21 av 197 lbs at \$1 10.
Parks sold Gleason 102 av 207 lbs at \$4 35.
Hauser sold Burt Spencer 97 av 170 lbs at \$4 05.

Reason sold Sullivan 42 av 177 lbs at \$3 85. Holmes sold Gleason 107 av 195 lbs at \$4 10. Longcor sold Steele 35 av 159 lbs at \$4 15. Proper sold Steele 89 av 163 lbs at \$4, less

il3 on the lot. Kalaher sold Sullivan 47 av 179 lbs at \$4. Adgate sold R S Webb 69 av 165 lbs at \$4. Wietzel sold R S Webb 65 av 178 lbs at \$4. Pickering sold R S Webb 13 av 184 lbs at 15. C Roe so'd Sullivan 44 av 183 lbs at \$4 25 and

C ROS SO SELLIVAN 44 AV 185 185 at \$4.25 and 14 av 117 ibs at \$3.75.

Spencer sold Sullivan 118 av 186 lbs at \$4.20.
Wheox sold Sullivan 84 av 180 lbs at \$4.15.

Campbell sold Sullivan 47 av 130 lbs at \$4.

Glenn sold Burt Spencer 83 av 134 lbs at \$3 80. McClaughry sold Sullivan 53 av 183 lbs

tt \$4.

Bohm sold Burt Spencer 21 av 200 lbs at \$4.

Lewis sold Steele 30 av 193 lbs at \$4.

Dennis sold Sullivan 14 av 197 lbs at \$4.

Vernas Steele 30 av 186 lbs at \$4. Lovewell so'd Steele 20 av 166 lbs at \$4 15.
Glines sold Sullivan 57 av 171 lbs at \$3 75:
Micol sold R S Webb 57 av 203 lbs at \$4
Cooper sold R S Webb 58 av 194 lbs at \$3 90.
Foster sold Sullivan 77 av 158 lbs at \$3 85.
Smith sold Steele 54 av 195 lbs at \$4 15.

McHugh sold Sullivan 190 av 171 lbs at \$ and 152 av 164 lbs at \$3 85. Hogan sold Sullivan 136 av 164 lbs at \$4, sss \$5 on the lot. Haier sold BS Webb 34 av 141 lbs at \$4. Buck sold Sullivan 52 av 171 lbs at \$4, less

Kaiaher sold Steele 26 av 196 lbs at \$4 Newton sold R S Webb 55 av 133 lbs at \$i. Hoover sold Butt Spencer 48 av 141 lbs at

At the Michigan Central Yards.

The supply of cattle at these yards was no near enough to meet the wants of the trade. and for fair butchers grades prices were higher than those of one week ago. The common rough cattle did not sell any better, but were steady. The following were the closing.

SKOITATOUP Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650

ibs at \$2 50 and 12 stockers to Sullivan av 687

Stevens sold The Michigan Beef Co a mixed

Judson sold The Michigan Beef Co a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers stock av 9 0 lbs at \$2 75 and a coarse cow weighing 1,080 Newman sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 8

head of fair butchers stock av 800 lbs at \$2 65 and a cow to The Michigan Beef Co weighing 1,160 lbs at \$2 50. C Roe sold Sullivan 17 stockers av 667 lbs at \$2 40 and 2 av 765 lbs at \$2 50. Judson seld Sulitvan a mixed lot of 13 head

of fair butchers stock av 890 lbs at \$2 70 bulls and 2 stockers to Sullivan av 775 lbs

32.
Judson sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers stock av 884 lbs at \$2 75 and 4 stockers av 595 lbs at \$2 25.
C Roe so'd The Michigan Beef Co 3 thin cows av 983 its at \$2 15 and 3 coarse ones av 960 lbs at \$190.

Judson sold Resgan a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers stock av 636 lbs at \$2; 2 buils to Sullivan av 320 lbs at \$1 75 and one weigh ng 1,500 lbs at \$2 25.

SHEEP. The run of sheep was 1 ht, the demand active and buyers paid fully as much for them as they brought last week. Morris sold Burt Spencer 37 av 74 lbs at \$4

Jedele sold Burt Spencer 100 av 80 lbs at \$3 75 and 27 culls av 70 lbs at \$2 80. Haywood sold The Michigan Beef Co 72, part lambs, av 65 lbs at \$4. HOGS. The supply of hogs was not as large as that

of one week ago. There was a good demand and prices were only 10@15 cents lower than those of last week. Walls sold Webb Bros 14 av 231 lbs at \$4 20 Giddings sold Webb Bros 98 av 198 lbs at

Burlingame sold Steele 75 av 178 lbs at Morris sold Webb Bros 53 av 155 lbs at \$4 10 Jedele sold Webb Bros 12 av 165 lbs at \$4 20. Stabler sold Steele 50 av 229 lbs at \$4 40. Haywood sold Webb Bros 28 av 163 lbs at

Stabler sold Su'livan 50 av 154 lbs at \$3 85 Judson sold Steele 66 av 177 lbs at \$4 25 and 19 av 190 lbs at \$4 35.

C Ree sold Webb Bros 28 av 163 lbs at \$4. C Ree sold Webb Bros 28 av 163 lbs at \$i. Bullen sold Sullivan 31 pigs av 111 lbs at

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 68,904, against 66,210 last week. Shipments 28,018. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 17,678 head. The market opened up active for the best grades and the feeling was stronger, while ad of coarse butchers stock av 607 lbs for common natives and westerns the markst was barely steady. One load of 1,544 lb Polled Angus steers sold to a shipper at \$5 25. Two loads of 1,346@1,445 steers sold to exporters at \$5 05; some 1,388 ib steers sold at \$5. Exporters bought largely at \$4 35@4 75 and shippers largely at \$4 30@4 70. Dreessed beef men bought 940@1,629 lb steers at \$3@ 4 90, bulk at \$4 1004 70. Some 1,228 lb Ne braska steers sold at \$4 55; some 1,276 lb

r to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs.

natives at \$4 75, and 1,257 lb natives at \$3. Montana range cattle averaging 1.170@1.280 lbs sold at \$3 45@4. Wyoming-Texas averaging 1,115@1,120 lbs sold at \$2 85@2 90. Through Texas sold at \$1 70@1 85 for cows and \$2@3 10 for steers. Several train loads of common steers sold at \$2 25@2 35. Indiana cattle sold at \$3 15, and a train load of New Mexico steers averaging 1,251 lbs at \$3 40. Native cows sold 10@15c lower at \$1@2 50, largely at \$1 35@1 90. Stock tattle sold rather sparing ly at \$1 95@8 15, bulk at \$2 30@2 60. Price for the best grades were 10 cents higher on Tuesday, ruled steady on Wednesday, but or Thursday ranged a shade lower. On Friday the market was slow and prices ranged low The following were the closing

Gleason sold Wm Wreford & Co 69 av 68 lbs at \$4.80.

Stead sold Morey 88, part lambs, av 67 lbs at \$4.50.

C Roe sold John Robinson 40, part lambs, av 71 lbs at \$4.75.

Wietzel sold Monahan 78, part lambs, av 64 lbs at \$4.25.

Spicer sold Morey 31, pert lambs, av 71 lbs at \$4.25.

Pickuey sold Burt Spencer 148, part lambs, av 70 lbs at \$4.25.

Hoover sold Burt Spencer 49 wethers av 73 lbs at \$4.50 and 76 lambs av 57 lbs at \$4.50.

Hoogs.—Receipts 111,414, against 105,486 last week. Shipments 88,917. The receipts of hogs on Monday numbered 27,661 head. With the hogs left over from Saturday numbered 27,661 head. With the hogs on Monday numbered 27,661 head. With the hogs left over from Saturday there were nearly 36 (200 on sale. The demand was slow and prices weik from start to finish. Light sold at \$4.60.4 for in like \$1.60 to finish. L

CATTLE .- Receipts 16,424, against 21,150 the previous week. There were 320 car loads of bulk of the hogs changed hands at prices 25 cattle on sale Monday, a fair proportion of cents per hundred below the rates of last which were of good quality. The supply of fair to good mixed butchers stock and common grades was in good supply, as were also stockers and feeders. For the best grades prices were strong, while other stock was a little slow and a shade lower in some cases. Export steers were quoted at \$1 75@4 85; choice shippers, \$4 40@4 60; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers, \$4@4 30; good butchers steers of 96021,100 lbs, \$3 25@3 80; good mixed butshers stock, \$2 90@3 25, and common, \$2 25@2 40. The receipts were light for the balance of the week and the market closed strong on Friday at the following

> QUOTATIONS.

SHEEP.—Receipts 38,40%, agzinit 28,200 the previons week. There were 45 car loads of sheep on sale Monday, the bulk of which was sheep on sale Monday, the bulk of which was of ordinary and common quality. There was a good demand for the best, at full former press, but common were dull and weak. Culls and common sheep were quoted at \$3@ 3 50; fair to good 75 to 85 lb sheep, \$4@415; choice 90 to 100 lbs, \$165@4 85; selected wethers, \$5@5 15; fair to good yearling, \$170 44 75; good to choice 75 to 80 lbs, \$1@5 25. Spring lambs, \$5 25@6 75. The only sheep on sale Monday were those held over, and they were all common. The market wis slow and prices for this class weak. Prices were a shade lower on Wednesday, but on Taursday shade lower on Wednesday, but on Thursday there was a better feelog and lambs wer-higher. On Friday the market ruled steeds for sheep at full Monday's prices, with lambs

Hogs.—Receipts 50,100, against 45,860 the previous week. There were 140 car loads of hogs on sale Monday. There was a scarcity of cars for shippers and they only bought foe alimited extent. Local buyers bought freely but the supple was local end out. but the supply was large and quite a number were left over at the close. Yorkers good to choice soid at \$49025; fair do, \$47524.85; medium weights, \$4.9025; good to extra heavy. \$4.9025; common to best "grassers," \$424.75; p/gs, \$424.85. The market was 10 cents lower on Tunder of decilind, not here. cents lower on Tuesday, declined another 5 cents on Wednesday, and on Thursd y ruled steady at the prices of the day before. On Friday the receipts were quite large and the market was flow, closing with good to choice Yorkers ceiling at \$4.7564.85; fair do, \$4.6.67.76. 4 70; medium and heavy weights, \$4 65@4 75

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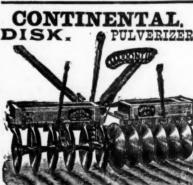
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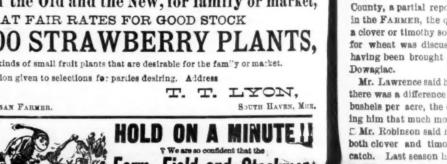


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THE FALTIS MARKET,



prairie soil be though while he was surer of

was the best for when most impossible to kill land.

Mr. Hathaway sal generally did best on Mr. Morris then de with clover and timot

Same. Others present coin some prefering timoth surer, others sowing preferring clover. generally preferred failures of the past t

FEEDING SHO

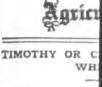
and hay only. During allowed for the expe aged per head 40.18 of hay, 6.67 lbs. of ca This lot made an aver 2.12 lbs. per head pe of six bullocks consu 15.49 lbs. of hay, 4.33 lbe, of water each hay per day each. The t were tied up in a cor Other lots were loose This third lot consuu 17.03 lbs. of hay, an each perday, and gain it appears that those f

GIBBONS BROTHE VOLUMB X

CON Agricultural.—Timoth Wheat—Feeding S Thd Romeo Fair— manded—Importati Bring Oid Soll Up to (7760)—Norvell Far

The Horse.-Importan fering-Horse Gos The Farm. -Saving ulture-A Cellar ricultural Items ... The Poultry Fard Horticultural.-Grape mate and Situation Horticultural Socie Some Good Pears-Spruce Forests I Floricultural—Hort

Editorial.—Wheat—Co Products—Wool—To Russian Wheat Crop Hews Summary .-Postry .- The Used to-Miscellaneous.—Bettin She Was—The Girl Shoppers-Discharg The Best Man-Won was Prepared-Firm in Pronunc ation-V Transfers of Shee Veterinary —Singular Ears of a Mare—Na Commercial



At the wheat meet County, a partial repo in the FARMER, the a clover or timothy so for wheat was discu having been brought Dowagiac. Mr. Lawrence said h there was a difference bushels per acre, the

Mr. Robinson said both clover and timo catch. Last season per acre. Mr. B. Hathaway or less experience with thy sod. Thought the at one time, but now I um. He had four clover was best on li

field half with timoth Plowed it lengthwise The first year the par five bushels more per The next year, howev to timothy did the bes From his experience t er to get results from but in the end the

son the catch is gene State.

The Royal Agricul land had some tests Experimental Station ing of cattle. The Pose of deciding the the best. Sixteen the were divided into thr sisting of six bulloc head three pounds cake, three pounds swedes and hay. Ti ing six bullocks, had cake, and as much s could eat; while the

H. J. Martin, of V Jackson Patriot that I allo 35 feet long, 28 fee putting in about 125 to ed for that purpose. large as he will need, start with as an experi

the best, and that roo

although light in cost